

PACT WITH GERMANY
SOUGHT BY BRITAIN
IS BELIEF IN EUROPE

Tagliche Rundschau Declares It Has Learned on Best Authority That Rapprochement Is Being Attempted

BERLIN VISIT IS KEY

Lord Haldane's Mission Said to Include Proposal for Removing All Possibility of Friction Between Nations

Reports that the visit to Berlin of Lord Haldane, secretary for war in Great Britain, was for the purpose of breaking ground for a treaty of friendship between the two powers are given additional weight by a review of the facts, presented in the following special article.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of the assurances which are always so freely given on these occasions, that Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin is entirely a private one, no one seems to have been deceived for a moment. Within 12 hours, the stories about the Berlin professor and the private business were relegated to the corners of the papers, whilst the news that the secretary for war had lunched with the Emperor, and was dining with the chancellor, was followed by the admission that he was engaged on confidential negotiations for the cabinet.

For such negotiations, it must be admitted, the secretary for war is the ideal person. His sympathies with Germany are well known, and his admiration for German scholarship and scientific research has found expression in his well-known translation of Schopenhauer. In addition to this, he is known to be a persona grata at the court, and a favorite of the Emperor's. It is not by chance, it is believed, that two men in whom the Emperor has such confidence, as Lord Haldane and Lord Charles Beresford, should have arrived in Berlin almost together.

This view is not confined to London, as is quite evident from an article in the Tagliche Rundschau, which declares that it has learned on the best authority that an Anglo-German rapprochement is being attempted. Before sending Lord Haldane to Berlin, the paper declares, the British government sounded the Wilhelmstrasse, and received the warmest welcome to the proposal. It is understood that a really comprehensive survey of all points in the world where the interests of the two empires could, by any possibility, clash is being made, and that Lord Haldane has actually been intrusted with the task of assisting in defining the various spheres of influence, so that all cause for friction may be removed between the two nations. If this forecast of the Tagliche Rundschau should prove anywhere near correct, the effect on the European situation would be absolutely incalculable.

French Objections Refuted

A suspicion that such a rapprochement between London and Berlin would reflect unfavorably on the entente between London and Paris, was bound to be expressed, and it has already found one voice in the columns of the French press. As a matter of fact, there is no reason at all why the United Kingdom and France should be less friends because the United Kingdom and Germany are less enemies. Nothing, as a matter of fact, could possibly occur to more firmly cement the peace of Europe than an agreement between Germany and the United Kingdom. It has been steadily maintained in these columns that there was not one genuine cause for friction in Anglo-Saxon relationships, and that when the policy of exasperation had reached its limits, the bubble would burst, and there would be found to be

(Continued on page twelve, column five)

BAY STATE AUTOISTS
PRAISE THE SPEECH
OF MAINE GOVERNOR

Express Views That Proposed Plan to Issue \$2,000,000 Bonds for Good Roads Will Help State

INCREASE VISITORS

Massachusetts automobilists and good road enthusiasts are today very enthusiastic over the statement made by Governor Plaisted of Maine at a good roads meeting in Portland, Me., Tuesday evening when he practically endorsed the proposed plan of having that state issue \$2,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of building roads.

The leading automobilists of this state feel that the plan is a grand one. E. A. Gilmore, president of the Bay State Automobile Association, says that this would undoubtedly meet with the approval of all Massachusetts automobilists.

"Our own highway commissioners," said Mr. Gilmore, "are trying to raise \$5,000,000 to be spent upon our roads in the next five years. Our Governor has advised the raising of fees because of this."

"The proposition is this: New York state is spending millions upon its roads. New Hampshire likewise is spending a great deal of money. Massachusetts has a vast system of beautiful roads to be maintained and still feels the necessity of building new highways. Other New England states are doing more or less, and I feel that if this very generous bond issue is made in Maine it will be a great benefit to touring throughout New England."

Lewis R. Spear, president of the Massachusetts State A. A., says: "Governor Plaisted's endorsement to the good roads proposition in the state of Maine is about the finest news the good roads workers have heard for a long time. Nowhere in New England are good roads more needed than in Maine. The proposition of spending \$2,000,000 is a grand one."

(Continued on page seven, column four)

FREEDOM OF STRIKE
LEADERS DEMANDED
BY THEIR ATTORNEYS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Emphasizing the fact that the government has offered no rebuttal to the direct statement of Greta Zurwell, the young Polish girl operative who testified that she saw Policeman Benoit shoot Anna Le Pezzo during a clash between police and striking mill operatives, Jan. 29, J. P. S. Mahoney and C. J. Lynch, counsel for Joseph Ertor and Arturo Giovanitti, today summoned up for the defense.

Attorney Lynch began summing up at 10:30 when Judge J. J. Mahoney opened court. He declared his client, Giovanitti, should be immediately freed on the grounds that the government's charge that he incited rioting and was therefore responsible for the shooting of Anna Le Pezzo, has not been proven. He talked about an hour and was immediately followed by Attorney Mahoney, whose argument demanding the freeing of Ertor was along the same lines.

District Attorney Atwell began for the government immediately after Attorney Mahoney concluded. He declared the charge had been sufficiently proven against the defendants to warrant holding them for further action by the grand jury.

Judge Mahoney is expected to render a decision this afternoon.

Acting Marshal Sullivan is taking hold of the police situation and within a few days it is expected a more vigorous civic policing will be brought about. Conferences between military and city officials were held Tuesday and a reduction in the military force is anticipated.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE DOCKS
ADVOCATED BY HERR WENDEMUTH

German expert, his secretary and party inspecting local harbor conditions

Members of the party are, reading from left to right, Representative George W. Libbey, Harry R. Wellman, secretary to the port directors, Representatives J. Brennan, John H. Sherburne and Michael J. Brophy, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, J. B. Russell, assistant engineer to the directors, Andreas Hartong, George E. Smith, port director, Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer of the directors, Senator Claude L. Allen, Baurat Wendemuth, Senator Charles S. Brown and Representatives Henry E. Bothfeld and Joseph H. Parker.

COAL TRIMMING
SUIT DECIDED

WASHINGTON—Decision was handed down today by the interstate commerce commission favoring the New England Coal & Coke Company in its suit against the Norfolk & Western railroad for reduction in charges of trimming coal in the complainant's vessels at Maryland and Virginia ports. The charge of three cents a ton for leveling and 4½ cents a ton for dumping and trimming is not found to have been unreasonable.

"Your port must be free from all special interests."

This statement was made by G. L. Wendemuth, the German harbor development expert, at a luncheon given him by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Boston City Club today, following an automobile tour of inspection around the harbor.

In other words, the baurat said that the people of Boston and Massachusetts must control the harbor and waterfront. He agreed with Gen. Hugh Bancroft,

(Continued on page seven, column three)

FIRE BURNS OVER
57 CITY BLOCKS
IN HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Fire that started at an early hour this morning burned over 57 city blocks long before it was controlled. Estimates of the loss reached as high as \$6,000,000.

Churches, schools, more than 100 dwellings, warehouses, lumber yards, cotton compresses and small factories were burned. The loss to cotton dealers alone is placed at \$2,000,000.

The area burned over adjoins the yards of the Southern Pacific railway. Cotton warehouses and loaded cars here were destroyed. It was this that brought the loss up, as most of the houses that were burned were lightly constructed and their contents not comparatively valuable.

Among the mills, factories, plants and other buildings either destroyed or damaged by the fire are the following: McFadden Southern Compress & Warehouse Company; Dew Brothers syrup mill; Houston & Liggett Lumber Company; Rogers Paint Company; Magnolia Compress; Rudson's pencil factory; Houston Packing Company; Ed H. Harrall Lumber Company yards; Standard Compress; the Cooperative Manufacturing Company; Acme mill; St. Patrick's church and a school operated in conjunction with the church.

Hundreds of persons lost their homes.

CONFLICT REPORTED IN HAITI

NEW YORK—A message to the New York Herald from Cape Haitien says an official report has been received of a battle between the revolutionary forces and the government troops.

UNITED SHOE WITNESS
ADMITS GREATER COST

WASHINGTON—Further testimony that the system of the United Shoe Machinery Company is beneficial to shoe manufacturers was given before the House judiciary committee today by John H. Cross of the John H. Cross Company, Boston; J. Brown, Jr., of the Jonathan Brown Sons, Salem, Mass., and Martin E. Welch of the Welch Shoe Company, Lynn, Mass. These men appeared under the auspices of the United company.

Mr. Cross took the stand first and said that he had been in the shoe manufacturing business for 35 years, both before and after the present combination was formed.

In speaking of the tying clauses in the leases of the United company, Mr. Cross said that he could use the machine of the United company and at the same time buy machines from any one else that he wished without restrictions of any kind.

"Do you not pay a royalty about one half the value of the machines each year?" asked Mr. Norris, a member of the committee. Mr. Cross admitted that he did.

"Suppose you should equip your factory with new machinery throughout, how long would it be before you would have to put in new machines, in keeping your plant up to date?" asked Mr. Norris. "In about five years," replied Mr. Cross. "Then every two years you would have to pay the value of your machines in royalties and in five years you would have paid two and a half times their value," said Mr. Norris.

Mr. Cross admitted this to be correct. "But you are able to make more money for yourself than under the old system?" said Representative Howland.

"That is true," said Mr. Cross. "And isn't it true," asked Mr. Norris, "that in the end the consumer of the

MR. ROOSEVELT URGES
INSURGENT DOCTRINES
IN COLUMBUS SPEECH

Initiative and Referendum and Election of United States Senators by People Receive His Indorsement

TRUST LAW FUTILE

Ohio Constitutional Convention Is Told How "Big Business" Should Be Regulated to Prevent Monopoly

COLUMBUS, O.—Greeted by a band and cheering crowds, Theodore Roosevelt arrived in Columbus at 10 o'clock this morning to address the constitutional convention. He will leave here for New York at 3 p. m. Dr. Washington Gladden, Congregationalist preacher and originator of the term "tainted money," met the visitor at the station. After a short time spent at Dr. Gladden's home, Mr. Roosevelt went direct to the convention hall.

Declaring for the people's power, so far as the initiative and referendum is concerned, although he wanted its exercise protected by "proper restrictions," Mr. Roosevelt took the most progressive stand of his career in addressing the convention before which he presented his "Charter of Democracy," as he labeled his speech.

Although originally opposed to the recall he said he now believed it also should be within the power of the people. He qualified the recall for judges

(Continued on page five, column one)

COMMITTEE REPORTS
AGAINST A CHANGE
IN THE MEDICAL LAW

"No legislation necessary" was the unanimous report filed late Tuesday in the state Senate by the legislative committee, on public health on the recommendations contained in the report of the state board of registration in medicine for changes in the medical practice act so as to exclude non-medical practitioners in healing.

The report against the changes desired by the registration board was unanimous, the full committee of 11 members agreeing that the changes proposed were unwise and unnecessary. The adverse report was made for the committee by Senator George Holden Tinkham of Boston.

The registration board asked among

(Continued on page seven, column one)

NEED OF MORE LAWS
FOR FIRE PREVENTION
IS URGED AT HEARING

Boston Loss Per Capita Is Shown to Be More Than \$5 While in Philadelphia It Is Placed at but \$1.60

BILLS CONSIDERED

Members of Chamber of Commerce Among Those Who Advocate Passage of One or More Measures

Twelve bills having a general purpose of lessening the annual fire loss in Boston were considered by the committee on metropolitan affairs today, three being brought before the committee on petition of Mayor Fitzgerald, and three presented by the Chamber of Commerce.

Judge Joseph J. Corbett of the city law department said the fire loss in this country each year is enormous, being no less than \$2.50 per capita, while in the countries of continental Europe it is but 33 cents per capita, yet our fire departments are far more effective and efficient than theirs.

"The reason for this great loss," he said, "is that legislation has failed to do all that may be done for the prevention of fires. It is of the utmost importance that all roof-coverings should be of non-inflammable material, and one of the bills presented by the mayor provides that whenever a roof is repaired it shall be made of fire-proof construction, the mayor feeling that such a method will not impose undue hardship upon any property owner, and will at the same time result in accomplishing its purpose by 1923."

C. H. Blackall, chairman of the fire prevention committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said the per capita fire loss in Boston is more than \$5 each year, while in Philadelphia it is but \$1.60, and in the cities of continental Europe only 30 cents. No other community, he said, burns up so much as we do.

The only remedy, in the opinion of those who have investigated the question, he said, is that the use of wood shall be prohibited for outside construction in the center of the city, and that buildings outside shall be more isolated and protected as far as it is possible. The chamber proposes an extension of the present fire district, continued Mr. Blackall, recommending that the line begin at Berkeley street and take in all of the peninsula of Boston, and in this area it would prohibit the construction of any building which is not fireproof. It also proposes the installation of automatic sprinklers in all business buildings, because investigation has shown that such sprinklers would have prevented the holocaust of the Triangle fire in New York.

Asked if the legislation recommended by the chamber would not greatly increase the cost of suburban homes, Mr. Blackall said the original cost of a concrete house is very little more than of a wooden building, while the upkeep cost is very much less.

J. Randolph Coolidge, acting president of the chamber, said the annual fire loss represents the interest on an investment of \$100,000,000, and such a loss is a serious menace to our economic future.

Robert N. Turner, counsel for the Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber has come to the conclusion that something should be done at once to lessen the great waste from fire; if, however, the committee is unwilling to take any affirmative action this year, the chamber desires the appointment of a special commission to investigate the whole question.

William C. Ewing, president of the

(Continued on page seven, column five)

WOMEN ARE SENT
OUT OF MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex.—Women and children are being sent out of the towns of northern Mexico as quickly as possible, following warnings by the better educated Mexicans that they are no longer safe. Every train brings from 20 to 40 women and children refugees.

Americans in Las Bouquillas were warned yesterday to get their women out within an hour.

MINNESOTA MEN
STUDY SCHOOLS

Members of the educational committee of Minnesota held a conference today with Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education. The committee is in the city for today only to investigate the industrial schools. It is headed by B. B. Jackson.

HOUSE PASSES
CHEMICAL BILL

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 178 to 127 the House this afternoon passed the Underwood bill revising the chemical schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

PERHAPS the friend to whom you are sending this copy of the Monitor has never thought of the importance of clean journalism.

To recognize its value, however, he needs only to peruse the columns of the Monitor. Then perhaps he, too, will pass it along.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON PARCELS POST FOR THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON—Democratic members of the House committee on postoffices and post roads have agreed to incorporate in the appropriation bill provisions for the establishment of a general parcels post system.

They also have agreed upon a general domestic rate of 12 cents a maximum package of 12 pounds. This is the present international parcels post rate. They would also provide for a rural parcels post, the rate to be five cents for one pound and two cents for each additional pound.

The provisions will be incorporated in the bill to be reported to the House some time next week, but the actual wording of the provisions has not been framed. The decision was reached after long consideration of the subject, some Democratic members advocating a system of parcels post zones in which would prevail different rates.

This was finally passed by, and the international rate ordered recommended for general routes and the limited, graded rates for rural routes.

It is reported that some Republican members of the committee will approve the recommendations and that the bill will pass the House. Members of the committee expect, however, to encounter some objection on the ground that new legislation is proposed in an appropriation bill. They are now considering how to get around those objections under the rules.

FLAG CHANGED FOR NEW STATES

WASHINGTON—An official order for changing the stars of the national ensign and the union jack in use by the navy to show the addition of two new states to the Union has been issued by the navy department.

The change, which takes effect on July 4, provides for 48 stars, in six rows of eight each, with the corresponding stars of each row in a vertical line. This arrangement is recommended by the joint board of the army and navy and approved by President Taft.

MR. ROOSEVELT MAY TESTIFY

WASHINGTON—"I favor calling Theodore Roosevelt and every one who has had anything to do with the retention of Major Ray in the army," declared Representative Diederichsen on Tuesday to the House committee investigating charges against the paymaster. Mr. Roosevelt may be called.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Little Rebel." CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill." COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady." HOLLY—"Mme. Nazimova." R. F. KEITH—"Vanderbilt." MAJESTIC—"Way Down East." PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—"Miss Viola Allen." TREMONT—"The Man from Cook's."

BOSTON CONCERTS

FRIDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., Miss Elena Gerhardt.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, concert by Cantor Sirota.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—5:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."
THURSDAY—2 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel," followed by "Coppelia."
FRIDAY—5:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."
SATURDAY—1:45 p. m., "Carmen"; 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow." BELASCO—"David Warfield." CASINO—"Samson." CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COHAN—"The Little Millionaire." COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." ELGIN—"The World of the Future." EMPIRE—"Ebel Barrimore." ELTON—"The Woman." HARRIS—"The Taker." HERALD SQUARE—"Every woman." HIPPODROME—"Spectacles." HUDSON—"Mme. Simone." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Opera Ball." LYCEUM—"Margaret Anglin." LYRIC—"The Little Boy Blue." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Lonesome Pine." PARK—"The Quaker Girl." REPUBLIC—"The Woman." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACK—"Disraeli." WEST END—"The Millionaire."

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Rose of Panama." BLACKSTONE—"Passers By." COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady." COURT—"Kismet." GARRICK—"The Woman." GRAND—"The Woman." ILLINOIS—"The Siren." LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou." LYRIC—"The Drama Players." McVICKER—"Mother." OLYMPIC—"The Woman." OPERA HOUSE—"The Typhoon." POWERS—"Miss Billie Burke." PRINCE—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." STUDEBAKER—"The Greyhound."

YATES COLLECTION TREASURES LENT TO CITY OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Articles comprising the famous Yates collection have been brought here from Santa Barbara for installation in the museum at Exposition park. The collection, which is one of the greatest of its kind, comprises an immense number of land and sea shells, fossils, ferns and other mineral and botanical curiosities.

The shells number 50,000 catalogued specimens, representing about 8000 species of land, fluviatile and marine shells from all parts of the world, beside many thousands of duplicates segregated according to the most recent works on conchology as well as according to geographical distribution.

The Yates collection is said to contain nearly twice as many species as the combined collections of the state university at Berkeley, the state mining bureau and the California Academy of Sciences.

There are between 2000 and 3000 mineral specimens, mostly American, with some choice foreign specimens, representing a large number of economic types. There are about 8000 specimens of fossils. Many of these were for some time loaned to Stanford University.

The collection is rich in specimens of Indian relics. One of the most attractive features is an exceptionally large and fine collection of ferns from many lands, gathered by Dr. Yates as material for his book, "All Known Ferns."

There are a number of valuable birds of brilliant tropical species, including the "quetzal," or sacred bird of Central America; a large collection of North American mosses and liverworts; North American lichens; collections of sea mosses of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Europe, South Africa, Australia, etc.; and various other curios, animal, vegetable, mineral, ethnological and miscellaneous.

REBATING IS LAID TO THEATER FOLK AND RAILROADS

CHICAGO—Indictments for alleged rebating were returned by the federal grand jury on Tuesday against the following: excessive payments for "advertising" in return for the purchase of railroad tickets being charged.

Harry J. Rhein, general passenger agent Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, two indictments.

William Underwood, assistant general passenger agent of the Michigan Central, one indictment.

Rud K. Hynicka, Cincinnati, director of the Columbia Theatrical Amusement Company, New York, three indictments.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, two indictments.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, one indictment.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, one indictment.

The Houck Opera House Company, Cincinnati, one indictment.

The federal act, which is alleged to have been violated provides a penalty of a fine of not more than \$5000 for a corporation, and a fine of not more than \$5000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, for a person guilty of such violation.

In the summer of 1909, it is alleged, the officials of the Vanderbilt lines agreed that the lines would refund to Hynicka and Fennessy, 25 per cent of the lawful fares of two cents a mile of their various companies in consideration for their influence in giving to the railroads the business.

It is charged further that Hynicka thereupon organized the Cincinnati railroad program advertising company and contracted for space in theatrical programs in various cities.

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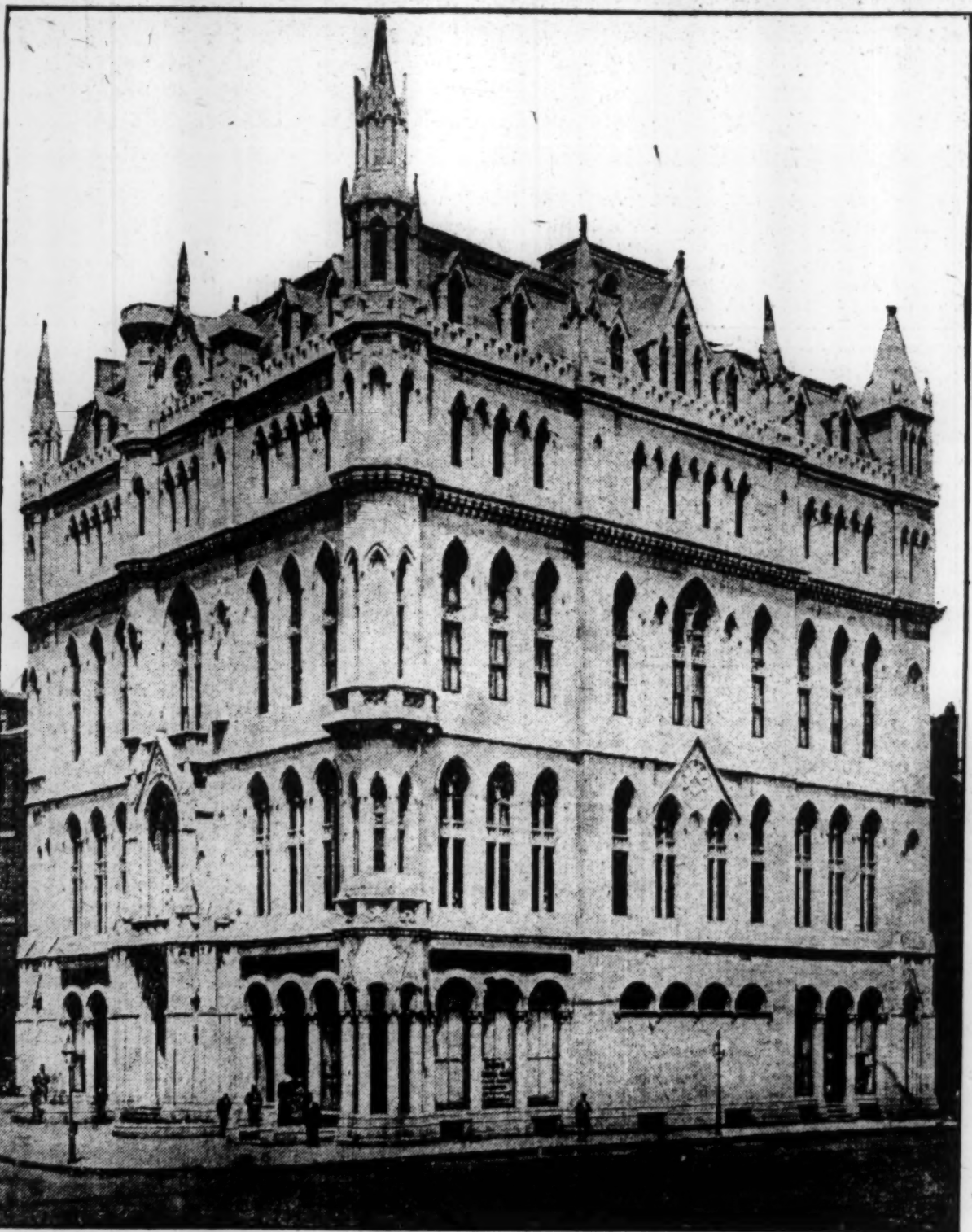
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HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The illustration shows the Masonic Temple situated on the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets. It was dedicated June 24, 1867, in the presence of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the members of his cabinet and a large assemblage of members of the fraternity. It was built of Concord (N. H.) granite and was one of the finest buildings in the city at that time, and had elaborate carvings representing the emblems of the order.

It succeeded the Old Winthrop house and temple, and a few years later was partially destroyed. A new building is now on its site. The several temples that were built and used were erected on the site of the Head house garden, and in 1842 the Head house was moved to Pond, now Bedford street, and was recently torn down to make way for the large dry goods store on that street. On the next corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, John Quincy Adams lived, and Charles Francis Adams was born there.

THREE BIG BARGES TO BE TOWED BY TUG AROUND CAPE HORN

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—It has been decided to send the tug Reliance and three 600-cubic yard barges from the Atlantic side around to Balboa by way of the Strait of Magellan. The tug and barges are meant to take the place of claps 7, 8 and 10, old French equipment, which, after long service, are so badly worn that they must be retired from use. The practical completion of the delivery of crushed rock from Porto Bello to Guatam makes it feasible to transfer a part of the Atlantic equipment to the other side.

The vessels will be put in order at the Cristobal shipyards and it is the desire to start not later than the middle of the month. Assuming that they will travel at from four and a half to five knots an hour and make eight or nine stops, the time required for the voyage is estimated at about 100 days.

The crew will be supplied by the Pacific division, which estimates that the cost of the voyage will be not more than \$15,000. It is estimated that it would cost \$20,000 each to repair the claps and that \$100,000 will be saved by the transfer.

BROKEN MAIN REPAIRED

Repairs to a 12-inch water main in Summer street which burst shortly after midnight were completed early this forenoon and the water service on the street resumed.

MISSOURI'S 1912 DELEGATES FOR CHAMP CLARK

JOPLIN, Mo.—David A. Ball of Bowling, a candidate for Governor, lost his contest against the slate agreed on by party leaders and the Democratic state convention elected on Tuesday eight delegates-at-large to the Baltimore convention, each with half a vote. Each of the 16 Congress districts chose two delegates.

The delegates-at-large are Senator W. J. Stone, Senator J. A. Reed, A. M. Dockery of Gallatin, Lon V. Stephens, David R. Francis, St. Louis; William T. Kemper, Kansas City; Gilbert S. Barbee, Joplin, and Judge Virgil Rule of St. Louis.

The delegation was instructed to vote for Champ Clark for President on every ballot taken before the Baltimore convention.

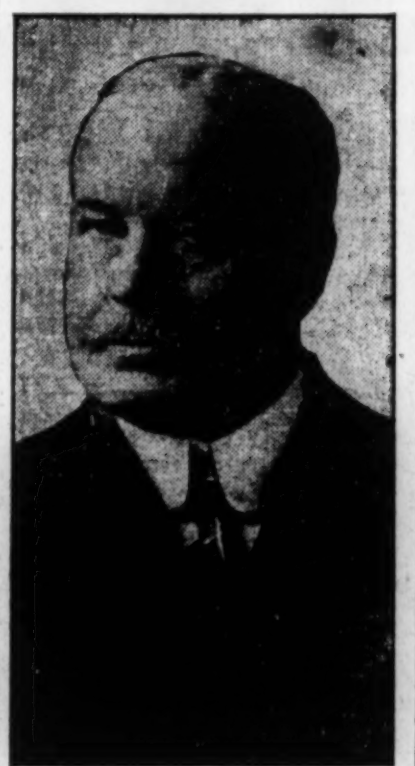
Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis was reelected by acclamation national committeeman from Missouri. In a speech accepting the nomination Mr. Goltra pledged his allegiance to Mr. Clark's candidacy.

The platform adopted alleges that the Republican party destroyed popular government in the House of Representatives and vested in the speaker arbitrary power which was employed in the service of the great special interests.

PHILLIPS EXETER HELPED

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy has received \$3000 from the executrix of the estate of Mrs. Olena S. Pingrey of Boston. The bequest is to found a scholarship.

Nominated for Mayor of University City to Run Against Present Executive



MARSHALL F. BLANCHARD

COTTON BURNED IN BOMBAY

NEW YORK—Thirty thousand bales of cotton were burned in Bombay Tuesday in one of the big warehouses, says a Bombay despatch to the New York Herald.

APPLIED PUBLICITY IS TOPIC AT DINNER OF PILGRIM SOCIETY

"Public Utilities" night was observed by the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American house Tuesday evening with a dinner. About 150 were present.

Henry B. Humphrey, the president, presided, and the guests were Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, whose subject was "The Public—Their Rights and Their Obligations," and Herbert N. Casson, who discussed "Applied Publicity." The dinner committee comprised Thomas J. Feeney chairman, Louis D. Gibbs, Cleveland A. Chandler and Ralph W. Menard.

The Publicity quintet, composed of Walter E. Anderson, John F. Daniels, Augustus T. Beatey, Dr. Arthur S. Gould and C. G. Green furnished music.

Mr. Babson said publicity men should not confine their endeavors to newspapers, magazines and circulars, but should be given a hand in the hiring and training of men and in watching them. "You should back up the public men when it wants better service," he declared, "and you should back up your corporation when it wants higher rates."

Herbert N. Casson of New York told the publicity men present something of the progress advertising is making, how it is getting past the stone age, where nothing but bald facts were set forth, and how data is being gathered together which eventually will lead to a science of advertising. He pointed out the extent of advertising by saying that in this country every day half a ton of gold is expended hourly in publicity work.

Men are learning to put romance into business, Mr. Casson said; they are learning to tell the story of their goods and to make it appeal. He illustrated this concretely in the selling of rugs and by pointing out that, although the scriptures emphasized the difficulty of a camel passing through the eye of a needle, a whole opera now passes through the point of a needle on the graphophone.

EXPERTS EXHIBIT ART OF TRADING

In business methods and salesmanship the men at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Tuesday evening the W. S. Quinby Company reproduced its counting room on the stage and gave practical examples of both buying and selling.

After short addresses by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., Frank L. Locke, W. S. Quinby and G. B. Lehy, C. E. MacKusick and H. E. Ayres discussed advertising. W. E. Brown, Thomas Keefe, W. H. Bullard, Guy S. Day, W. S. Trefrey, John A. Voodry and the Hon. Louis C. Southard gave illustrations of buying and selling.

E. J. Butler, a coffee and tea expert, then gave an exhibition of wholesale buying from brokers. The program was watched with much interest by the Y. M. C. U. students of salesmanship and at its close La Touraine coffee was served the gathering.

MENOMINEE HAS 39 PASSENGERS

Mrs. Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia, wife of the American consul-general at Brussels, was among the 39 cabin passengers arriving here today on the Red Star line steamer Menominee. Captain Anfinsen, from Antwerp. She is returning for a five weeks' sojourn.

Two days late, the Menominee reached her berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, after encountering adverse conditions the greater part of the voyage. All but four of the passengers were aliens. Robinson Weeks of Somerville, who has been four years abroad, returned on the vessel, and expects to resume his profession as pianist in about a year. Miss Genevieve Parker of New York and F. F. Hurl of Denver, Col., were the other two citizens. The Menominee also brought 2300 tons of general cargo.

Asahel Wheeler Co.

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Wholesale and Retail. CONSTANT WHITE ENAMEL, SICCOHAST FLOOR POLISH.

Longman & Martinez Pure Paints, 51 AND 53 HIGH STREET.

LIBRARIES W. B. Clarke Co. Purchased 26 & 28 Tremont St.

RANCHER OBTAINS PATENT TO FARM

DENVER, Col.—For over a quarter of a century Charles Pughe of Boulder county has held 160 acres of land without government permission, and it was not until recently that the land office decided he could still retain the property.

Pughe's land is located in the field hill mining district, and it was alleged that valuable mineral deposits were located on the property. In 1909 D. S. Clark, a mining man of that district, filed a claim on the land, while the government agents also said the property was full of minerals.

The decision of the department is that the land is more valuable for agricultural purposes than for mining; that Pughe has raised many fine crops; that Clark has failed to find mineral in paying quantities, and that Pughe should be entitled to the acreage, which is 8000 feet above sea level.

HEARING GRANTED ON BOSTON BILL

WASHINGTON—Representative Curley has obtained a hearing on the proposed appropriation of \$50,000 for the international congress of chambers of commerce at Boston next September. The committee will grant the hearing Feb. 28, when members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and probably people from Boston will be heard.

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BEAUTIFULLY MADE SUPERBLY TAILORED

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Wedding Dress Accessories

Every requirement for Day and Evening Weddings. Outfits for Groom and Ushers. We are showing ideas which are new, novel and correct in every detail for formal and informal wear.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Business Announcements
Designed in Our King and Printing Depts. will increase your business, 57 Franklin St.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Western Basketball

N. BARTLETT, JR., AND L. WATERBURY, JR., AMONG THE VICTORS

First Round of Play in National Racquet Championships Produces Both Good and Bad Playing

ARE TWO DEFAULTS

The first round in the national racquet championship tournament of 1912 is being completed today on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club and some fast playing is being witnessed.

The first match of the day brought Nelson Bartlett Jr. of the Tennis and Racquet Club against Herbert Molson of Montreal, and the local expert won in three straight games, 15-5, 15-1, 15-5. This match was characterized by some very good and equally poor playing. Molson failed to earn a single placement ace during the entire match. The score:

Bartlett 0 3 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 15
Molson 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3
Bartlett—Service aces, 3; placement aces, 2; missed aces, 5.
Molson—Service aces, 2; missed aces, 2.

Bartlett 1 1 1 1 0 10 0 1 15
Molson 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 3
Bartlett—Service aces, 6; placement aces, 5; missed aces, 4. Molson—Service aces, 5; missed aces, 6.

Bartlett 2 1 0 2 0 0 3 4 15
Molson 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 3
Bartlett—Service aces, 3; placement aces, 2; missed aces, 4. Molson—Service aces, 3; missed aces, 6.

Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., of New York, defeated C. Pike of Chicago in three straight games, 15-0, 15-7, 17-14. At the start of the match it looked as if Waterbury were going to have the easiest kind of a time beating Pike, but the latter improved greatly as the game went on and he forced the winner to play his very best in the second and third games. The score:

Waterbury 10 2 3 15
Pike 0 0 0 0
Waterbury—Service aces, 9; placement aces, 3; missed aces, 3. Pike—Service aces, 0; missed aces, 3.

11. F. McCormick of Chicago won his match from B. Wendell, Jr., in straight games, 15-5, 15-4, 15-7. McCormick did not have to exert himself very much in order to win, although Wendell gave a good exhibition at times. There was considerable volleying during the entire match.

FIRST ROUND.
N. Bartlett, Jr., Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Herbert Molson, Montreal Racquet Club, 15-5, 15-1, 15-5.
L. Waterbury, Jr., New York Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated C. Pike, Chicago, 15-0, 15-7, 17-14.

11. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated B. Wendell, Jr., Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15-5, 15-4, 15-7.
R. E. Finckel, New York Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Q. A. Shaw, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, by default.
Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston, defeated F. E. Roland, Montreal, 8-15, 16-13, 15-12, New York, by default.

Two strong Boston players, H. D. Scott and Constantine Hutchins, were put out of the running in the preliminary round Tuesday. The last named was obliged to give way to H. F. McCormick of Chicago, whose playing entirely warrants the belief that he will be conspicuous in the settlement of the title. The westerner defeated Hutchins in straight games, and at no stage of the contest was the home player able to crowd his opponent. McCormick is a very strong, steady player and has an exceptionally hard service.

The match between B. Wendell, Jr., and F. E. Roland of Montreal attracted considerable attention. Aside from the international aspect of it, it was a contest between a player of the younger generation and the old school. Wendell was obliged to bring all his best play into action to win the second and third sets.

The starred match of the day was that between J. G. Douglas of New York, three-time winner and owner of the Tuxedo gold racquet, and H. D. Scott of Boston. The match had not gone far when it was apparent that Scott was far from his wonted game. Douglas won the match in straight games. Summary:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.
M. Bartlett, Boston, defeated Herbert Molson, Montreal, by default.
J. G. Douglas, New York, defeated H. D. Scott, Boston, 15-5, 15-6, 15-9.
E. P. Pearson, Cambridge, defeated F. L. Ames, Boston, by default.
H. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated C. Hutchins, Boston, 15-9, 15-7, 15-4.
B. Wendell, Jr., Boston, defeated F. E. Roland, Montreal, 8-15, 16-13, 15-12, 16-2.

ORINO GETS TENNIS MEET

ORONO, Me.—The annual intercollegiate tennis tournament for the championship of the state will be held at the University of Maine this year. The date has not as yet been finally settled, but will be announced at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association which is to be held in Waterville about the middle of March. The matches will be played on the fraternity courts at Maine.

HAMILTON CLUB WINS

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The Philadelphia cricketers began their series of games with the Hamilton Club Tuesday. They made a poor showing in the first inning, all the wickets going for a total of 57 runs. The Hamilton team made 137 runs in their first inning.

LAUNCH GREATER BOSTON LEAGUE WITH ENTHUSIASM

Baseball Men, Mayors, Writers and Educators Speak at Banquet—To Put Teams in Populous Centers

The newly organized Greater Boston Baseball League held its launching banquet at the Hotel Lenox Tuesday evening with about 40 enthusiasts and well-wishers present. The enthusiasm shown at this meeting exceeded even the expectations of A. W. Bannwart, who has been the leading spirit in the formation of this league.

Baseball promoters who spoke all admitted that at first this new league did not seem to them to have a chance to succeed, but that the enthusiasm shown by the promoters changed their views. It is the object of this league to organize teams in six or eight cities around Boston. At present about 11 cities are being considered, from which will be picked those which will prove the best for the proposition. The cities under consideration are Lynn, Malden, Everett, Cambridge, Somerville, South Boston, Dorchester, Waltham, Lowell, Lawrence and Salem. The opening games are to be played May 16. The various teams are to be made up of high school players, who are not going to college, and semi-professionals, and Secretary Bannwart is now ready to receive applications from all those desiring try-out in this league.

The business meeting was opened by Daniel W. Lane, who is president of the league. He read letters from President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League and Augustus Hermann, president of the national commission. The toastmaster of the evening was William F. Garcelon, director of athletics at Harvard. Henry Carroll, the coach of the Brookline high school team; A. W. Bannwart, Frank P. Spear, the educational director of the Y. M. C. A., and Frank J. Leonard, the manager of the Lynn (New England League) team, were among the speakers. Acting Mayor Attridge brought the greetings of the city of Boston.

Among the other speakers were Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, Clarence W. Rowley of Boston, J. W. Reardon of the Boston American, Herman Nickerson of the Boston Journal, Joseph Sullivan, one of the owners of the Lawrence (New England League) team, and Mayor Farrell of Malden.

MELROSE TO PLAY ARLINGTON FOR HOCKEY TITLE

Winner of Friday's Contest Will Meet Hope Street of Providence for Interstate Championship

Not since the now popular Canadian game of hockey was first taken up by Boston schoolboys has there been such interest shown in an approaching game as is evinced in that to take place Friday afternoon at the Boston Arena between the seven representing Arlington and Melrose high schools.

This game is for the interscholastic championship and the additional honor of meeting the Hope Street high team of Providence. R. L. interscholastic champions of that state, in a game at the Arena for the interstate title.

Both teams have gone through the season without a defeat and Friday's game is expected to be close. Arlington, captained by Lewis Cousins, has a record of 16 victories to its credit, while Captain Wanamaker and his Melrose team have made an equally fine showing.

This game will act as a fine curtain raiser to the New England interscholastic skating championships which will be held for the first time immediately after the close of the hockey game. School boys in all parts of New England are awaiting the results of these events with keen interest, which promise to furnish some speedy races and keen competitions. Relay races between half a dozen schools, including Arlington, Hope Street, Medford, Mechanic Arts, Cambridge Latin, Boston College, English and other high schools will be a big feature in connection with the championships.

E. H. S. DEFEATS COMMERCE

But one first place was secured by the High School of Commerce runners in their dual meet with English High's aggregation in the latter's drill hall, Tuesday afternoon, and the Blue and Blue runners picked up enough other places to swell its total points to 57½, while the Fenway boys were gathering 30½. Biskofsky was in fine form, winning the dash and the hurdles and tied for first honors in the high jump. Irving Howe won the shotput and took second in the 600-yard run.

POLICE NINES ELECT OFFICERS

The election of officers of the Massachusetts police baseball league took place Tuesday and the following officers were elected: President, L. Crossman of Somerville; first vice-president, C. O. Walton of Revere; second vice-president, J. T. Curry of Lynn; secretary, H. T. Parsons of Chelsea; treasurer, W. T. Jones of Everett. The board of directors is made up of the managers of the different teams. It was also voted to give a complimentary banquet to the Lynn team, the champion of 1911.

TIED FOR WESTERN CONFERENCE LEAD



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN VARSITY BASKETBALL SQUAD OF 1912

R. W. WHEELER WINS TWO EVENTS AT SARANAC LAKE

Montreal Skater Captures National Championships at Quarter and Half-Mile — McLean Wins One

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—The final day's events in the international amateur outdoor skating championships returned R. W. Wheeler of the Montreal A. A. A. a winner in two events; Robert McLean of the I. A. C., Chicago, took one first place, and Edmund Horton of Saranac Lake the medal in the hurdle event.

The best event of the day was the final of the 440-yard dash, when Bush, Wheeler, Kaad and Gunderson faced the starter. Wheeler and Bush fought each other the entire distance, but the Montreal boy was a yard better when they hit the tape. McLean gave Wheeler a hard race in the last half mile, but was three years back with Harry Kaad when Wheeler finished.

Horton, the youngster who won the hurdles, showed championship form and his time, 20:1.58, was accounted the best performance of the day. The three mile went to McLean by a narrow margin. Fisher of Milwaukee nearly catching him in a great burst of speed in the stretch. The summaries:

440-yard final—Won by Wheeler, M. A. A.; Bush, V. A. C.; second; Kaad, I. A. C.; third. Time, 4:13.58.
One-mile final—Won by Horton, S. L. A. A.; Allen, Saranac Lake, second; Duffy, Saranac Lake, third. Time, 3m. 25s.
220-yard hurdles—Won by Horton, Saranac Lake; Olesky, Cleveland, second; Gunderson, I. A. C., third. Time, 2:17.58.
Half-mile—Won by Wheeler, M. A. A.; McLean, I. A. C.; second; Kaad, I. A. C.; third. Time, 1m. 29s.
Three-quarter mile—Won by Horton; Allen, second; B. Olesky, Cleveland, third. Time, 2m. 48.55s.
Half-mile back-wind—Won by Mason, M. A. A.; Drew, second; Hornig, Cleveland, third. Time, 1m. 52s.
Three miles—Won by McLean, I. A. C.; Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Kaad, I. A. C.; third. Time, 16m. 35s.

POGGENBURG WINS BILLIARD TITLE FROM CONKLIN

NEW YORK.—J. F. Poggenburg of this city is today international 182 ball line amateur champion, following his victory over Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, 400 points to 191, in the play-off game Tuesday evening. Conklin won second place, Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia third.

Poggenburg's control of the cue ball was almost perfect Tuesday and he evened up for the defeat which Conklin had administered the previous night and made necessary the playoff of the tie for title. Out of his 20 turns at the table Poggenburg counted in double figures no less than 14 times. He averaged 20 and his high runs were 70, 50 and 42. Conklin played below his usual speed to an average of 9 11-20, with high runs of 31, 25 and 21.

The contest was a fitting climax to the third international championship tournament, each of which has been won by an American. Poggenburg not only becomes the holder of the title and cup, but he also wins the high single average prize for his average of 16, made against Dr. L. L. Mial last Thursday night.

Conklin also takes the high run prize for his cluster of 95 against Poggenburg in the last of the regular tournament competitions. Edouard Roudil, the French player, finished fourth, Edward W. Gardner fifth and Dr. Mial sixth.

WARD CHANGES TRAINING DATE

President J. M. Ward of the Boston Nationals announced this afternoon that he had made a change in the spring training plans and the boys will start in practicing earlier than at first planned. According to the new schedule, those members of the team who will start from Boston will leave on the night of March 4; the western squad leaving on the night of the fifth, and those at other points will leave home in time to reach Augusta March 6, when actual training will start.

WISCONSIN IS STILL TIED WITH PURDUE IN BASKETBALL RACE

Western Conference Championship Title for 1912 to Go to One of These Two Teams

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING.
Won, Lost, P. C.
Purdue 2 0 1.000
Wisconsin 2 0 1.000
Chicago 3 3 .500
Minnesota 3 3 .500
Indiana 1 4 .200
Illinois 1 4 .200
Iowa 0 3 .000
Northwestern 0 3 .000

GAMES THIS WEEK

Today—DePaul at Northwestern, Notre Dame at Detroit.
Tomorrow—Chicago at Minnesota, Armour at DePaul.
Friday—Indiana at Illinois.
Saturday—Indiana at Chicago, Northwestern at Wisconsin, Purdue at Minnesota, DePaul at Notre Dame, Armour at Lake Forest.

CHICAGO.—Purdue and Wisconsin continue to increase their lead over the other teams in the western intercollegiate basketball race, and have now left Chicago and Minnesota, the nearest competitors, hopelessly in the rear. No surprises resulted last week, and this week's games are likely to boost each of the unbeaten teams a notch in the percentage column, though the Boiler-makers will have the hardest time making their notch, meeting the fast Minnesota five Saturday night, while the Badgers should have an easy time with Northwestern on the same night. Until the championship games are arranged between the two leaders, interest attaches to the contest for third place between Chicago and Minnesota, and the race for leader of the second division between Illinois and Indiana. Chicago is likely to retain a lead over the Gophers at the end of the week, for though the Northwesterners have a good chance of defeating the Maroons on Thursday, they will have a hard proposition with Purdue Saturday night, while Chicago should have less trouble winning from Indiana. By winning from Illinois the Hoosiers can maintain their lead over the down-staters even if they should be defeated by Chicago.

Minnesota is slightly the favorite in the first game with Chicago to be played at Minneapolis tomorrow, though the performances of the two teams this season have been about on a par. Both have been beaten by Purdue and Wisconsin and have won from all the others, except that Minnesota lost one game to Illinois. Lawler, the Gopher forward, is Chicago's problem, and it will be up to Bell to hold him.

Illinois ought to win from Indiana in the return game Friday night, though losing the first game in the Hoosier gymnasium by a lone point. Illinois has played better basketball all season, nearly all the defeats being by close scores, while Indiana has taken the small end of several one-sided scores. The Indiana five's trip to Wisconsin and Minnesota showed little strength, losing to Minnesota 34 to 7, while Illinois, on the other hand, won from the Gophers the week before.

The big game Saturday night will be at Minneapolis where Purdue journeys to meet the Gophers in their return game. The conference leaders easily defeated Minnesota two weeks ago, when Johnson, the Purdue guard, smothered all the efforts of Captain Lawler, the star Gopher forward. Captain McVaugh is easily the superior of Whipperman at center, and Barr and Malarkey at Purdue's forwards will give the Gopher guards, Gritman and Sawyer, more than they can do to hold them.

Wisconsin should take her second game from Northwestern without any difficulty, as the Purple five has not won a game, and the Badgers have not lost one. Chicago should have little trouble advancing one more step by winning from Indiana, as the Maroons are stronger at every position except center, and if Goettler plays that position he will give Graves an even contest. Paine is playing a good game, but lacks the stature a strong center should have.

FEW CANDIDATES FOR THE FRESHMAN NINE AT HARVARD

Only 34 Report to Coach Kennedy in Cage Tuesday — Another Call Out for Today

The first call for practise for the Harvard freshman nine in the baseball cage on Soldier's field Tuesday afternoon brought out only 34 candidates, the smallest number that has answered the first summons in a number of years, yet this is the largest freshman class that Harvard has ever had.

The 1915 class is known to have a fairly large number of good baseball players, judging from preparatory and high school records, and the chances are that within a week or so the initial number to report will be doubled or better.

For pitchers Coach Kennedy will have Fry of Exeter, Gannett of Noble's, Warren of Hotelkiss and Caldwell of Gundry. Other good players in the class are Charles Brickley, the freshman football captain and former Exeter athlete. He has had experience behind the bat, at first base and in the outfield, and should be available for any one of these positions.

Hardwick, from Groton, also a football player, will be available for the outfield. Both of these men are now working with William Quinn in the field events for the track squad, but they will probably combine track games with baseball.

MATCH ROUNDS IN FLORIDA WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNEY

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Match play starts in two divisions today in the golf tournament for the woman's championship of Florida.

In the 18-hole qualification round Tuesday Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the metropolitan and Florida woman champion, led the field with a card of 88. Only five players broke 100. Mrs. E. H. Fitter, a former Boston golfer, had a member of the Philadelphia team in the tri-city contest for the Leslie cup of late years, was second with a 92, and another Philadelphia, Mrs. Milton Work, was third with 94.

Mrs. Milton Herold, Philadelphia, and Mrs. H. Phipps, Newport, were the others to break 100. Mrs. V. B. Hubbell, Englewood, a sister of Miss Hyde, was the runner up in last year's tourney, failed to return a card. The best scores: Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 88; Mrs. E. C. Fitter, Merion, 92; Mrs. Milton C. Work, Philadelphia, 93; Mrs. Milton Herold, Philadelphia, 94; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Newport, 97; Mrs. G. A. McKinnock, Lake Shore, 101; Mrs. Louis Brown, Oakmont, 103; Mrs. Louis M. Stinner, Radcliffe, 104; Mrs. W. L. Hodgkins, Middlebury, 104; Mrs. Edith Hopwood, Unlouthout, 106; Mrs. W. G. Rose, Montreal, 106; Mrs. Walter Wyckes, Baltimore, 107; Miss Alice Connors, Buffalo, 108.

ARLINGTON HIGH BASEBALL DATES

Twenty-one games are on the schedule of the Arlington High School baseball team, with one open date, according to an announcement made Tuesday by Manager John A. Colbert. Two new opponents will be met, South Boston High and Allen School. The team is captained by L. W. Ross, and with seven of last year's players to form a nucleus, he is confident of winning the Mystic Valley League pennant this season. The schedule:

April 17, Malden high at Malden; 19, Alumni at Arlington; 20, Lexington high at Lexington; 24, Woburn high at Woburn; 27, Thayer Academy at Arlington; May 2, Newton high at Newton; 4, Allen school at Arlington; 8, Reading high at Reading; 11, Stoneham high at Arlington; 15, Winchester high at Winchester; 18, Cambridge Latin at Arlington; 22, Natick high at Natick; 25, open; 29, Waltham high at Waltham; 30, Gloucester high at Gloucester; June 1, Woburn high at Woburn; 3, South Boston high at Arlington; 5, Watertown high at Watertown; 8, Reading high at Arlington; 12, Stoneham high at Stoneham; 15, Winchester high at Winchester; 17, Gloucester high at Arlington.

*Mystic Valley league games.

DARTMOUTH FIVE BEATS PRINCETON; REGAINS 2D PLACE

Hanover Men Overwhelm New Jersey Collegians by 42 to 12 Score, Outplaying Them From Opening

NEW YORK.—Dartmouth's basketball team overwhelmed Princeton University by a score of 42 to 12 at the Twenty-second regiment armory here Monday. Incidentally this placed the Hanoverians in second place in the intercollegiate basketball championship.

The Princeton team was outplayed from the opening whistle, the Green securing many field goals. Princeton failed to break up the Dartmouth teamwork, which was fast and clever. Sisson and Snow, the Dartmouth forwards, easily evaded the opposing guards, caging five and seven field baskets, respectively. Sisson succeeded in eight foul trials. The summary:

DARTMOUTH 42
Snow, f. f. 11
Sisson, f. f. 11
Stargeson, c. 10
Mensel, f. b. 10
London, f. b. 10
Score, Dartmouth 42, Princeton 12. Goals from floor, Sisson 5, Snow 7, Stargeson 3, Mensel 2, De Lu Hunsille 3. Goals from fouls, Sisson 8, Chi 3, DeWitt 3. Referee, Al Slaughter of Yale. Time, 20-min. halves.

THREE CREWS IN TRIANGULAR RACE AT PRINCETON, N. J.

NEW YORK.—It is officially announced by H. A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, that arrangements have been made for a triangular regatta with Princeton and Pennsylvania to be rowed on Lake Carnegie on Saturday, May 18. The race has not yet been officially approved by the Columbia committee on student organizations, but there is no doubt that it will receive the official endorsement. Furthermore it has also been sanctioned by the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which holds the Poughkeepsie regatta, in which both Columbia and Pennsylvania take part.

The race will be rowed over a course 1½ miles in length and the finish will be at the south end of the lake. The contest will be held immediately after the Princeton-Pennsylvania baseball game on Brookfield and it will thus be possible for spectators to see both contests, as the finish line will be but a short distance from the field. It will mark the resumption of rowing relations between Princeton and Pennsylvania and Columbia after a lapse of nearly 30 years.

AMERICANS WIN THREE GAMES

NEW YORK.—The international checker match here Tuesday brought together two teams of five men, one representing America and the other representing Europe. The American team was composed of C. Lawson, Philadelphia; E. Shimmie, Chicago; B. Kistner, San Francisco; L. Ginsberg, Brooklyn; M. Hopper, New York. The European team had representatives of five different countries, as follows: A. Hushard, Scotland; B. Nelson, Denmark; P. Carotti, Italy; A. Giers, Germany; L. Pearson, Ireland. The American team won three straight games in one hour.

SAN MATEO POLO CLUB WINS

SAN MATEO, Cal.—The Eugene De Sable cup became the permanent property of the San Mateo Polo Club Tuesday, when the Slashers, the first team of the San Mateo Club, overcame the English team 13½ to 3. The teams played without handicap. Seven of the 14 goals scored by the Slashers were given between the posts by Drigoll, who broke up nearly every rally the English team started. The Slashers lost ¾ of a point on a safety by Driscoll and a foul by Hobart.

YALE TO STUDY ENGLISH STYLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The English style of rowing will again be investigated by the Yale authorities. W. A. Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, will leave for England this week to study the methods of the British stars and report to Coach Rodgers.

WEEMS IS LOST TO NAVY CREW

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Philip Van H. Weems, one of the best oarsmen at the Naval Academy this season, was lost to the crew because of a new rule which prevents any midshipman from training for more than one athletic team during the scholastic year. He has already been a member of the football and wrestling teams. Weems is the best all round athlete in the academy. He is now a first class man and since his entrance has been in almost continuous training for some athletic team.

ALL CLASSES OF READERS FIND

Something Worth While In the Special Pages of

The Saturday Monitor

Workers Thinkers, Talkers Mechanics, Artists, Writers Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials, Business Men, Housewives Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Last week we had a lengthy article on how a golfer ought to dress, or rather how he ought not to garb himself, so the following history of golfing clothes in the past may prove of interest. Garden Smith asserts in the London Globe that during the last 100 years the royal and ancient game has seen many changes, but in nothing has there been a greater change than in the matter of the golfer's attire. Golf was for generations the peculiar pastime of the Scots, but there is no evidence, literary or pictorial, that any Scot has ever worn a kilt at his national game. Yet the garb of old golf appears to us nowadays fantastic enough. In the last half of the eighteenth century the ordinary dress of the golfing "buck" was a red coat, cut rather long, with side pockets, knee breeches, white stockings and buckled shoes, and for headgear a broad Scottish bonnet or Tam o'Shanter. But about the end of the century considerable attention was bestowed on the question of golfing attire, and each club had its own uniform, which was de rigueur at all club meetings and functions. Those who appeared in ordinary civilian attire were fined by their outraged fellow-members.

The minutes of the Royal and Ancient and Royal Aberdeen clubs show that the old golfers were not easy to please in the cut or color of their coats, and long debates took place on the precise details of the club uniform. Usually it consisted of a red tailcoat faced with various colors, and decorated with brass buttons bearing the arms and name or motto of the club. Sometimes the club arms were embroidered in silk on the left breast. The Aberdeen golfers swithered for some time between red and Lincoln green, but ultimately decided on the former. The Royal and Ancient golfers were even harder to please, and exhibited almost feminine caprice in their choice of raiment. In 1780 the club coat was red with yellow buttons, but 11 of the members, headed by the Earl of Balcarras, resolved to have "an uniform frock, viz., a buff coat with a red cap. The coat to be half lapped, according to a pattern produced, the button white." Four years later it was decreed that the uniform was to be "a red coat with a dark blue velvet cape, with plain white buttons, with an embroidered club and ball on each side of the cape, with two large buttons on the sleeves."

This fashion apparently endured till 1820, in which year it was enacted that the uniform of the club should be a plain blue coat with the club buttons. How long this lasted is not recorded, but ultimately the club reverted to the original red color, which was almost the universal color, until the wearing of club uniforms died out. In the tailcoat period, tall hats were worn as well as the cloth Scottish bonnets, but, except for short periods, it does not appear that there was any regulation club cap or hat. The tall hat disappeared from the links along with the red tailcoats, but some specimens of the latter were still worn by veterans on the links till the early '80s. The red dress coat with club facings and buttons is now solely worn by captains and ex-captains of clubs at club dinners and 4 balls, but even this last relic of golfing style is now almost discarded.

The red coat, with its club's facings and buttons, but shorn of its tails, was quite common until about 1890. Practically every member of a Scotch club had one; but when the game spread over the border the red coat began to lose its vogue. A common English belief was that the scarlet garment was a badge of proficiency, and the modest English golfers shrank from assuming a uniform of which they did not feel themselves worthy. The red coat is now extinct except on commons like Blackheath and Wimbledon, where the local authorities make its use compulsory in order that it may act as a danger signal to the passer-by. Sic transit gloria mundi!

The changes from knee-breeches to trousers, and from trousers to knickerbockers, and the partial return from knickerbockers to trousers are all interesting, but the changed fashions of the amateur's dress are as nothing compared with the transformation that has taken place in the attire of caddies and professionals. Until about 25 years ago the Scottish caddie and professional rained only very small sums at very irregular intervals, and their clothing was of the most varied description.

For the most part it was extremely scanty, and in very bad repair. Occasionally their employers bestowed on them their cast off coats and trousers. In which, by the way, they often looked more respectable than their benefactors; but as a rule their general aspect was beggarly in the extreme. On the sea-coast links the caddies were largely recruited from the ranks of the local fishermen, who, in forsaking the sea to become fishers of golfing men, appeared on the links in their maritime habiliments. The fisherman caddie still survives to some extent, but the landsman caddie and the professional have been transformed out of all knowledge. It is the exception to find a caddie nowadays otherwise than cleanly and respectably dressed, while the professional is hardly to be distinguished from the amateur. The latter, in fact, often suffers by comparison. It is pleasant to know that the improvement is not confined to the outward man, but that the golf caddies and professionals of today are on an altogether higher plane than their predecessors.

JOHN H. NICHOLS TO SPEAK

At the Bowdoin square tabernacle to-night John H. Nichols, prohibition candidate for Governor in 1910, will speak on "Liquor Traffic vs. the People." Representatives from all parts of Massachusetts will be present, and many of them will speak. The meeting is under the auspices of the Suffolk district lodge, I. O. G. T.

Many original Paris
Suits and Dresses Will
Be Exhibited on forms

Tremont St
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St
Near West

Silks, Satins, Brocades,
Chiffons and Laces, at
most unusual Prices

To the Readers of the Christian Science Monitor

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF THE

Magnificent Silks, Laces, Trimmings, Robes and Garments, Comprising the

French Dressmaking Stock of the Mrs. Ralston Co.

26 EAST 55TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY—HABITS AND GOWNS—DRESSMAKER AND TAILOR

The Mrs. Ralston Co. was a dressmaking establishment with a decided social prominence, with a patronage of many of the society women of New York City. Located within a block of the St. Regis and Hotel Gotham—but a short distance from the Plaza and within two or three blocks of the New Ritz-Carlton. Owing to Mrs. Ralston's illness the business had to be discontinued—a proposition was made to Chandler & Co. to take over the stock, which they did, at a very advantageous price.

French Silks, Satins, Brocades, Chiffons, Etc.

Primarily there are probably more yards of these beautiful fabrics than have ever been displayed in a sale in this city—and it is by far the most superb exhibition of fine silks that Chandler & Co. have ever made.

Black Silks.

	Value	Price
French Chiffon Taffeta.....	2.00	1.45
Pekin Stripe French Velvet.....	2.50	.98
36-inch Peau de Cygne.....	1.50	1.18
Silk Cachemire de Soie.....	1.50	.68
Broad Stripe of Bengaline and Satin.....	7.50	3.50
Satin Meteor, 36-inch.....	2.00	1.25
Silk Serge.....	2.00	.98
Duchesse Satin.....	2.00	1.45

ABOUT 1000 YARDS PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS

Foulards—Messalines—Fancy Chiffons and other stylish silk materials. Values 85c to 1.50. All at.....50c

34 yds. French Foulard, in green.....	3.00	.78
180 yds. Foulard, double width.....	2.75	.95
14 yds. French Broche Foulard, in green.....	1.25	.50
37 yds. Crepe de Orient, in green.....	3.00	.78
16 yds. French Foulard, in red.....	1.00	.50
85 yds. Polka Dot Surah, double width.....	3.00	1.25

It will undoubtedly interest any one desiring material for a fine evening gown, either for spring or the coming fall, to carefully read the silk items.

ONE YARD WIDE FRENCH SATINS

The regular value is 2.25 yd. 1.25

85 yds. English Cheviot.....	1.50	.98
French Pannet Foulards.....	3.00	1.25
Lyons Twilled Foulards.....	2.50	1.25
Bordered Polka Dot Chiffon.....	3.50	.95
Silk Dress Patterns—Foulards, Novelty Chiffons, Crepes, etc., about 25 patterns in all. Prices were 12.00 to 18.00. Now.....		5.75

DRESS PATTERNS OF BLACK DRESS GOODS

All imported materials—in both plain and fancy weaves. Sold only by the dress pattern. Value 12.00. Price.....5.75

84 yds. 45-in. French Imported Silk Marquisette in evening shades, satin stripes.....	3.75	2.50
12 yds. Black Jetted Medallion Band.....	6.00	2.95
3 Grey Chiffon Cloth Waist Patterns.....	25.00	6.50
42 yds. Navy Blue Serge.....	2.00	1.25
1 Dress Pattern Whipcord.....	18.50	10.00

IMPORTED BROCADED SILKS

Self colored designs in street shades and black. A beautiful quality of double width silk. Value 3.00 yd. Price.....95c

Dressmakers who pride themselves on the quality of the materials they make up for their customers should every one of them be interested in this sale.

Waists and Blouses

OVER 500 BATISTE AND VOILE WAISTS

including nearly 100 French Hand Made Blouses. Values range from 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 15.00 up to 45.00. Now priced.....3.50, 5.00, 10.50 to 15.50

Persian Waist.....	30.00	16.50
Gray Chiffon Waist.....	25.00	25.00
Emb. Chiffon Waist.....	45.00	35.00
Chiffon Waist.....	35.00	10.50
Black Chiffon Waist.....	25.00	7.50
White Satin Waist.....	19.00	12.50
Cream Net Waists.....	19.50	13.50
White Tucked Net Waists.....	12.50	7.50
Princess Lace Waist.....	18.50	12.50
Emb. Voile Waists.....	20.00	5.00
Emb. Batiste Waists.....	10.50	6.50
Emb. Voile Waists.....	30.00	12.50
Batiste Waists.....	5.75	3.95
Batiste Waists.....	2.95	1.95

Wash Goods.

French and Swiss Dotted Muslins—Hand Loom Embroidered Swiss Muslins—French Embroidered Seersucker Plumetis—Hand Loom Embroidered Batiste. Value 60c, 75c to 1.25. All priced 38c and 48c	
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Faconne Cloth of Gold and Silver Metallic Moire Raye, yard.....	10.00 to 12.50	3.50
Metal Brocade Chiffon Orient, yard.....	15.00 to 18.00	7.50
Cloth of Metal and Silk.....	10.50	4.50
A Gold and Silver Brocade of Duchess Satin.....	15.00	6.50
Gold Embroidered Chiffon Cloth.....	17.00	8.50
Crepe Cloth of Silk and Gold.....	16.50	8.50
Gold and Silver Tinted Jacquard.....	17.50	8.50
Bullion Brocade.....	18.00	10.00
Satin Rhadame Brocade.....	15.00	10.00
Cloth of Gold and Satin.....	20.00 to 25.00	12.50
Heavy French Brocade Faille.....	8.50	4.50
Printed Chiffons.....	3.50	.95
Fine Twilled Crepe de Orient.....	3.00	1.25
Very Fine Quality Twilled Foulard.....	3.25	1.25
Cloisonne Design in Foulard.....	3.00	1.25
Magnificent Quality Surah.....	3.50	1.50
Fleur de Soie.....	3.00	1.50
Chameleon Pannet Meteor.....	3.00	1.65
Pompador Cachemire de Soie.....	10.00	3.50
Superb Charmeuse Damask and Jacquard.....	12.50	3.75
Novelty Striped Marquisette.....	6.00	3.00

DRESS PATTERNS OF FRENCH PRINT-ED CHIFFONS

For party and evening dresses—all imported solid only by the dress pattern. Value 10.00. Price.....2.95

7 yds. Black Silk Band.....	7.50	4.95
5 yds. Alencon Edge.....	5.50	2.95
2 yds. Wide Net Venise Band.....	4.00	2.95
3 yds. of 15-in. Metal Silver Band.....	10.50	8.50
1 1/2 yds. Black Silk Brussels Band.....	6.50	3.95
37 yds. 45-in. Imported Chiffon, black, pink, green, emb. stripes of gold thread.....	5.50	3.95
17 yds. 54-in. White Shadow Silk Net Flouncing.....	6.50	3.95
7 yds. Black Silk Brussels Net Flouncing.....	3.00	1.95
6 yds. Venise Band.....	6.50	4.50

Dressmakers can feel assured that the silks, satins, trimmings, etc., that they are accustomed to buy from the French importing supply houses can be purchased in this sale at a saving of fully one half.

65 yds. Paris Novelty, light weight.....	3.50	1.50
48 yds. Austrian Broadcloth.....	3.50	2.15
70 yds. French Voile.....	1.50	.68
55 yds. English Mohair.....	1.25	.95

DRESS PATTERNS OF IMPORTED SUITINGS

in medium weight—desirable colors for spring wear. Sold only by the dress pattern. Values 10.00 and 12.50. Price 5.00

Waists and Blouses

OVER 500 BATISTE AND VOILE WAISTS

including nearly 100 French Hand Made Blouses. Values range from 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 15.00 up to 45.00. Now priced.....3.50, 5.00, 10.50 to 15.50

Chiffon Waists, Emb.....	12.50	5.00
Messaline Waists.....	10.50	7.50
White Chiffon Waist.....	10.50	3.75
Emb. Chiffon Waists.....	12.50	3.75
Tan Satin Waist.....	12.50	7.50
Blue Silk Serge Waist.....	13.50	7.50
Black Chiffon Waists.....	22.50	10.50
Tanpe Chiffon Waist.....	15.00	5.00
Imported Crepe Waist.....	25.00	15.00
Linen Ragueet Waists.....	7.50	3.50
Tailored Voile Waists.....	3.50	1.95
Navy Foulard Waists.....	8.00	5.00
Striped Dimity Waists.....	3.50	2.50
Imported Voilages.....	10.50	7.50

Wash Goods

Heavy Ramie Linen, from France.....	.50	.35
Bordered French Voile.....	1.50	1.00
French Linen.....	1.50	1.00
Dot Embroidered French Voile—Colors are white ground with blue, pink dots, dress patterns.....	7.00	3.50

Sale Comprising

fabrics and models in the Ralston purchase, and thousands of dollars worth of merchandise which has been added by purchases made at the same great discount from French importing houses, dress-making supply houses, etc., making in all the greatest presentation of high class merchandise ever offered in Boston to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge.

Laces and Trimmings.

	Value	Price
16 yds. 18-in. Black Novelty Point.....	18.00	7.50
Wide Silver Border.....	9.00	4.50
6 yds. Silver and Gold Emb. Net.....	10.00	3.95
14 1/2 yds. Wide Gold Web.....	8.50	4.50
8 yds. Silver Net Edge.....	6.50	3.50
18-in. Boheme All-over.....	5.00	2.95
7 1/2 yds. White Novelty Silk Band.....	3.50	1.75
7 yds. Chantilly Festoon.....	4.50	1.75
4 1/2 yds. Van Dyck Gold Lace.....	10.00	4.50
9 yds. Novelty Lace Edge.....	2.25	1.25
About 50 yds. White Silk Fringe.....		

Model Dresses.

	Value	Price
4 1/2 yds. Chenille and Gold Band.....	9.00	4.75
3 yds. Black Chantilly Web.....	20.00	9.50
One 3-Piece Dress Garniture.....	50.00	30.00
3 1/2 yds. Macrame Band.....	3.50	1.65
5 1/2 yds. Black Band.....	5.50	2.95
8 yds. Silver Net Edge.....	2.50	1.25
24 yds. Boheme Insertion.....	3.50	1.95
6 1/2 yds. Flat Venetian Insertion.....	3.50	1.95
3 1/2 yds. Black Band, white thread pattern.....	4.50	2.95
5 1/2 yds. Black Net Flounce.....	5.00	2.50

BUTTONS

	Value	Price
85 yds. Pearl Bead Trimming.....	.55	.25
70 yds. Crystal Bead Trimming.....	.45	.25
5 yds. Crystal Bead Fringe.....	2.50	1.25
5 yds. Net Flounce.....	4.50	1.95
7 yds. Lyons Band.....	4.50	2.25
5 1/2 yds. Lace Edge.....	3.50	1.45
6 yds. Jet Bead Band.....	4.50	1.95
9 1/2 yds. Black Silk Net Edge, colored thread emb.....	2.75	1.25

The real laces and other laces are one of the most interesting features of this sale.

White Silk Brussels Net, Grecian		
Border. Price		7.50
Narrow widths—12 inches wide.....	.50	.25
3 1/2 yds. Cutwork Silver Cloth		
Band.....	12.00	4.75
3 1/2 yds. Real Cluny Points.....	5.00	2.95
10 1/2 yds. Point d'Esprit.....	1.25	.65
12 1/2 yds. Chantilly Band.....	2.25	1.25
12 1/2 yds. Silk Chantilly Band.....	2.50	1.50
168 yds. of 45-in. White Silk Chiffon, wide border		
of velvet applique. Value 6.50.....		2.95
NOTE—Bands to match the above, value 3.00.		
	Price 1.25	
45-in. Flouncing. Value 8.50.....		4.50

SAMPLES OF BEAUTIFUL TRIMMINGS

Samples containing about half a yard. The values per yard are 3.00, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00. They will all be sold by the half yard strip, at.....75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

Dress Patterns

About 20 Dress Patterns of the finest Chiffon Voiles some with embroidered borders, others with wide pompadour stripes on white grounds. They are typical of the very finest quality of French lingerie goods. Value per dress pattern, 18.00 to 20.00. Now priced.....10.00 & 12.00

Nearly 100 Dress Patterns.....	1.50 & 1.75	.95
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130 Waist Patterns in French Voile, Cotton Crepe, Taweling, Marquisette, Chiffon and Net. Values 8.50, 10.50. Price 3.95, 4.50

Suits, Coats and Dresses

	Value	Price		Value	Price
Brown and Black Changeable Silk Suit (Pauque Model).....	275.00	75.00	Navy Blue Velvet Suit, Linker Model.....	200.00	35.00
Three-Piece Taffeta Suit (Dre coll Model).....	500.00	95.00	Green Check Suit, Bernard Model.....	200.00	45.00
Black Taffeta Suit, Model by Jay.....	275.00	75.00	Mixture Coat from London.....	50.00	25.00
Tan Terry Cloth Suit (Bernard Model).....	250.00	65.00	Gray Motor Coat, English cut.....	75.00	35.00
Blue Silk Serge Suit (Callot Model).....	350.00	75.00	Tan Coat, Imported Model.....	95.00	35.00
Three-Piece Changeable Suit, Ralston Model.....	350.00	45.00	Rose Broadcloth Evening Cape.....	55.00	35.00
Black and White Check Suit, Cheruit Model.....	150.00	25.00	White Linen Coat, braided.....	50.00	35.00
Three-Piece Blue Serge Suit, Cheruit Model.....	225.00	45.00	Natural Tussah Coat, braided.....	95.00	45.00
Rose Broadcloth Cape, Paul Poiret Model.....	325.00	75.00	Natural Tussah Coat, lace trimmed.....	90.00	35.00
White Diagonal Coat, Imported Model.....	100.00	25.00	Cloth Suit.....	135.00	35.00
Black and White Check Suit, Paul Poiret Model.....	200.00	65.00	5 Winter Suits.....	45.00 to 60.00	22.50
			10 Winter Weight Suits.....	35.00	15.00
			8 Serge and Mixture Coats.....	25.00 and 35.00	9.00
			15 Mixture Coats, three quarter and full length.....	35.00 & 45.00	15.00
			10 Old Linen Suits (soiled).....	12.00 and 15.00	5.00
			10 Linen Duster Coats.....	10.50	7.50

SUITS—Most Unusual Values

The last of a manufacturer's cloths made up. Original values 25.00 to 35.00. Price.....11.50

NOTE—There are nearly 100 of these suits and they are in all sizes.

Model Dresses.

	Value	Price
Tolman Model, Blue Taffeta.....	275.00	85.00
Agnes Model, Chiffon with Lace	300.00	135.00
Francis Model, Black and White	325.00	175.00
Doucet Model, Black and Gold.....	250.00	150.00
Eymard Model, Pink and Gold.....	135.00	75.00
4 Velvet Dresses.....	40.00	16.50
4 Hand Made Chiffon Dancing Frocks.....	55.00	35.00
2 Chiffon Tunic Gowns.....	95.00	45.00
	Value	Price
Ralston Model, Gray Tussah Silk.....	225.00	55.00
Ralston Model, Nattier Blue Satin.....	150.00	65.00
Ralston Model, Brown Char- muse.....	250.00	75.00
Ralston Model, White Serge.....	150.00	45.00
Ralston Model, Rose Velvet.....	275.00	95.00
Ralston Model, Silver Cloth.....	150.00	55.00
Ralston Model, Chiffon with Soutache.....	135.00	35.00

MR. ROOSEVELT URGES INSURGENT DOCTRINES IN COLUMBUS SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

by what he said was a better plan and avoided all references to the tariff and certain other national issues by saying that he stood today exactly where he stood a year ago on such questions.

"The power to invoke direct action, both by initiative and by referendum," said Mr. Roosevelt, "should be provided for the people in such fashion as to prevent its being wantonly or too frequently used. In the great majority of cases it is far better that action on legislative matters should be taken by those specially delegated to perform the task. Action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the nominal way of legislation, but the power to take it should be provided in the constitution, so that if the representatives fail to truly represent the people on some matter of sufficient importance to arouse popular interest, then the people will have in their hands the facilities to make good that failure."

This reference came as the climax of an appeal for increased power for the voter, who Mr. Roosevelt said, should have unbridled power of direct nominations, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating convention. Some of his hearers saw a reference to the present situation in his party when he said:

"As good citizens we are willing to acquiesce cheerfully in a nomination secured by the expression of a majority of the people, but do not like to acquiesce in a nomination secured by adroit political management in defeating the wish of the majority of the people."

So far as the recall is concerned he said that there existed no great necessity for it "as regards short term elective officers." However, after consideration, he said, he "believes it should be generally provided but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and general public feeling among the majority of voters."

In its application to judges, however, Mr. Roosevelt said there was a better remedy than the recall and that was giving the people as a whole the power to decide what they wanted in the way of laws.

"Legislators and judges alike are the servants of the people," he said, "and if those two sets of public servants disagree as to the amounts of power delegated to them by the people under the constitution, and if the case is of sufficient importance, then, as a matter of course, it should be the right of the people themselves to decide between them."

Faith in Constitution

"I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well-being," said Mr. Roosevelt. "All constitutions, those of the state no less than that of the nation, are designed, and must be interpreted and administered, so as to fit human rights."

"We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day; Lincoln, mind you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp, is the only true constitutionalist, the only real conservative."

"The object of every American constitution worth calling such must be what it is set forth to be in the preamble to the national constitution, 'to establish justice'; that is, to secure justice as between man and man by means of genuine popular self-government."

"If the constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice, it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being wrongfully and improperly construed."

"I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people readily to amend it if at any point it works injustice, and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional point is."

"It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it."

"The 'division of powers' is merely the division among the representatives of the powers delegated to them; the term must not be held to mean that the people have divided their power with their delegates. The power is the people's, and only the people's."

"But it is a false constitutionalism, a false statesmanship, to endeavor by the exercise of a perverted ingenuity to seem to give the people full power and at the same time to trick them out of it. Yet this is precisely what is done in every case where the state permits its representatives, whether on the bench or in the Legislature or in executive office, to declare that it has not the power to right grave social wrongs, or that any of the officers created by the people and rightfully the servants of the people,

NATIVE COSTUMES TO FEATURE INTERNATIONAL DAY AT MUSEUM



Miss Katherine Walsh dressed in famous Irish gown of fifteenth century

Singing of national songs and wearing of national costumes will be features of the international day celebration tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts.

It is the hope of the directors to make this first international day serve as a precedent for every Feb. 22 hereafter. Among the national costumes will be a striking one to be worn by Miss Katherine Walsh. This gown was made in Dublin by the Dun Emer Guild, which makes a specialty of elaborate Irish gowns said to be historically correct.

This particular gown is made of pink broadcloth Irish silk poplin lined with coral colored gauze, and embroidered in silver, turquoise and harmonizing colors. One of the designs was copied from

the book of Kells kept in Trinity College, Dublin, a book which was made in the seventh century and bears the distinction of having the most beautiful designs of any of the illuminated manuscripts made in Ireland. Some of the other figures are original Celtic designs consisting of curves with interlacings. The hat or cloak which is worn with the gown is of coral silk.

The Dun Emer Guild copied this gown from Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting of an Irish lady of the fifteenth century, and gowns similar in design may be seen annually in Ireland at the national feast (festival), where the guild always has a display of Irish costumes representative of almost every century of the country's history.

Control of Big Business

"Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world (for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it)."

"This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted, as regards our national government, that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable."

"The effort to restore such conditions, and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration, is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation, of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked, and that honest business is checked."

"What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far as at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool-headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole."

"We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wage-workers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole."

"There should be a fixed governmental

policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrong-doing, and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can do and just what he cannot legally and properly do. "It is absurd and wicked to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is and then live up to it. "It is absurd to endeavor to regulate business in the interest of the public by means of long-drawn lawsuits without any accompaniment of administrative control and regulation, and without any attempt to discriminate between the honest man who has succeeded in business because of rendering a service to the public and the dishonest man who has succeeded in business by cheating the public."

"It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which is unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest."

"Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrong-doing that there should be law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business."

"The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain, or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct, it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed."

"The nation and the states must cooperate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice."

"They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy into industrialism as well as

into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them."

"Any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct."

"All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters, and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly, should be carefully supervised, regulated, and controlled by governmental authority; and such control should be exercised by administrative, rather than by judicial, officers. "No effort should be made to destroy a big corporation merely because it is big, merely because it has shown itself a peculiarly efficient business instrument."

"We judge no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. We have only praise for the business man whose business success comes as an incident to doing good work for his fellows. But we should so shape conditions that a fortune shall be obtained only in honorable fashion, in such fashion that its gaining represents benefit to the community."

"Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance; and moreover that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States."

Short Ballot Needed
"Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the Legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long-term elective judiciary."

"Ohio has the right to have a short-term elective judiciary without the recall. California, Oregon and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short-term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally, of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one, if addition be made to it as I hereinafter indicate; but that is merely my preference."

"In the first place I believe in the short ballot. "I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions."

"I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that Presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by indirect vote of an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various Legislatures."

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"I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative."

"Action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the normal way of legislation; but the power to take it should be provided in the constitution, so that if the representatives fail truly to represent the people on some matter of sufficient importance to arouse popular interest, then the people shall have in their hands the facilities to make good the failure."

"As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results."

"On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast, which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters."

Referring to the recall of Judges Mr. Roosevelt cites many decisions which he regards as erroneous and says: "In all these cases the judges and courts have decided every which way, and it is foolish to talk of the sanctity of a judge-made law which half of the judges strongly denounce. If there must be decision by a close majority, then let the people step in and let it be their majority that decides."

WENTWORTH CURRICULUM STANDS

Trustees of Wentworth Institute held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The following members were present: John D. Long, president; Paul Barron Watson, treasurer; Robert Grant, William H. Wentworth, Frederic Atherton, George Wigglesworth, Oliver M. Wentworth. No change in the curriculum as laid down in this year's catalog was voted.

CITIZENS MADE OF PORTO RICANS
WASHINGTON—A bill granting American citizenship to citizens of Porto Rico and to certain natives permanently residing on the island was favorably reported to the House on Tuesday by the committee on insular affairs.

ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS ELECT
At a special meeting of the Technology Naval Architecture Society on Tuesday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: J. P. Constable 1913, president; S. Y. Chen 1912, vice-president; H. B. Cady 1913, secretary and treasurer.

MEMORINEE PASSES WRECKAGE
Considerable lumber, wreckage and the capsized deck house of a medium schooner, drifting in latitude 42.24 north, and longitude 64.07 west, was passed by the steamer Memominee, Tuesday, 295 miles east of Boston light. The Memominee reached here today, and Captain Andersen said that the wreck appeared to be from a lumber laden vessel, probably bound south from the Provinces.

DIRECT PRIMARY FOR R. I.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Democratic state central committee has decided to choose the 10 Rhode Island delegates to the Baltimore convention by the direct primary system, and the 10 alternates will be elected in the same way. The primaries will be held on May 31.

Just One More Week of Our Great February Furniture Sale

Always the Most Important and Most Comprehensive Furniture Sale Held in New England During the Winter Season—and Rivalled During the Year Only by Our Great Mid-Summer Sale Held in August.

Approximately \$250,000 Worth of Furniture—Special Purchases and Our Regular Goods—Offered at This Time at

Reductions of 25% to 50%

During this sale we will store goods purchased, for a reasonable length of time, free of charge, delivering same when convenient to the purchaser

Furniture Building—8 Floors—Chauncy, Aron and Bedford Streets

Jordan Marsh Company

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GRAND TRUNK SOON TO FILE PLANS FOR ITS BARRE BRANCH

Final plans for construction of the proposed line of the Central Vermont railway of the Grand Trunk system, into the granite quarries near Barre, Vt., are being rushed to completion, and the filing of location plans will soon be made with the Vermont railroad commission, according to an official announcement of the Central Vermont today.

The Barre Granite Railway Company has been organized to operate the new line, with Earl H. Fitzhugh as president. The other officers are: Vice-president, Mr. Campbell of Barre; auditor, W. G. Craib of St. Albans, and clerk and treasurer, W. H. Chaffee of St. Albans.

Construction of the line may be undertaken by the Central Vermont forces, rather than by contract, although this point has not been definitely settled. The road will connect with 10 quarries between Williamstown and Barre, and is expected to open up several new quarries.

Direct connection with the Central Vermont is to be made at Barre, and thus with the Grand Trunk system to Chicago and the West. Officials of the road expect a large amount of granite will be shipped into the cities and towns throughout Canada.

The section to be developed by this line is in a different direction from that tapped by the Montpelier & Wells River railroad of the New Haven system and does not in any way interfere with that business, the Grand Trunk officials say.

BOSTON BONDS ARE SOLD BY NOBILITY

John J. Attridge, acting mayor of Boston, on Tuesday signed a transfer of \$10,000 worth of city of Boston bonds and thereby revealed the fact that the securities had been owned by English nobility.

Herbrand Arthur Russell, Duke of Bedford, Eng., and Mary du Courroy Russell, the duchess, were the holders of several bonds of the city of Boston to the amount of \$10,000. The transfer was from the duke and duchess to their baristers-at-law, Walter Roper Lawrence of 22 Sloane Gardens, London, and Hon. Victor Alexander Villiers Russell of 17 Hornton street, Campbell Hill, London.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central road, arrived at North station in the private car No. 1600 this morning from Portland headquarters.

For the Sam C. Bassett excursion party en route to Intervale, N. H., today the Boston & Maine road furnished special parlor car service from North station at 8:55 a. m.

For the Webster party of 100 en route to Ashland, N. H., today, the Boston & Maine road provided special parlor car service from North station at 10 o'clock a. m. and 12:30 noon.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road has received the machine for the Brookline Junction plant. The outside connection work is well under way.

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UNIFORM SEASON TICKET RATES ARE URGED BY BOARD

Uniform rates for season tickets throughout the state, according to distance traveled, and half fares for students, are favored by the railroad commission in a report submitted to the Legislature, late Tuesday, in response to questions referred to the commission by the Legislature of 1911.

The commission finds that a wide diversity exists in the case of both, due to the fact that the rates, fixed formerly by many independent and competing railroads, were not altered after their consolidation.

The board believes it possible to "devise an equitable system of graduated mileage charges based upon the distance traveled and uniform between all equivalent points" for both season and student tickets. It does not, however, believe in a flat mileage rate, but that the tickets should be sold at a lower mileage rate for a longer for than a shorter distance. Season tickets, it thinks, should be on a monthly and not a quarterly basis.

The board had also referred to it a proposition to fix the passenger rate on all standard gauge roads in the state at a flat two cents a mile.

This proposition it holds to be of doubtful constitutionality.

STEAMER ARRIVES SHORT OF COAL

With only three tons of bunker coal left, the British steamer Elswick Tower, Capt. H. Byers, came up the harbor today to her berth at pier 4, New Haven docks, South Boston, from Progresso, Mexico. She was three days behind schedule because of unfavorable conditions at sea. It was said on board that the vessel had been out 24 hours more, as was likely if conditions grew worse, the fittings of the steamer would have had to be used to bring her to port.

Captain Byers said that he figured there would be enough coal to bring her to Boston, as he could have put into New York for more as he was coming up the coast. She had 200 tons of coal on board at Progresso and was 10 days making the trip.

On board the vessel was 10,429 bales of sisal hemp, an unusually large cargo.

MANY ESCAPES FROM FIRE

Nine persons, seven of them children, escaped from a fire which started while they were asleep early today in a wooden dwelling at 51 East Dedham street. William B. Minor of 32 Hamburg street saw flames on the top story of the house and gave the alarm. Mr. and Mrs. William Haley were asleep on the first floor and quickly escaped. Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Brien, who, with their seven children, were asleep on the second floor, also managed to get out carrying some of the children. The fire was extinguished with \$500 damage. Its cause is not known, but the police believe it was of incendiary origin, and an investigation will be made. The top floor has been occupied by two men whose names are not known, and who are now missing.

DR. EMMA SANDERS ADDRESSES WOMEN

Dr. Emma V. Sanders of the University of Amsterdam traced the suffrage movement in Holland and other parts of northern Europe, distinguishing between two phases, individualism and industrial, at a meeting in the New England Woman's Club rooms Tuesday under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Dr. Sanders said she did not think it possible for a woman to be a good professional woman and also a good mother and a good housekeeper. It was usually considered, she argued, best to do one thing well at a time.

HARDWARE MEN TALK PROBLEMS OF THEIR TRADE

"Question box," presided over by D. Fletcher Barber, was the feature of today's sessions of the annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association in Paul Revere hall. By means of the many questions dealing with practical problems of the hardware business many constructive methods and plans were outlined by those who took part in the discussion.

Another feature of today's session is an address by Roy F. Soule of New York on "Delivering the Goods," a talk on practical problems with which hardware merchants are dealing daily. Mr. Soule is manager of the Iron-Age Hardware.

Late this afternoon Edna Frances Simmons' women's orchestra will give a concert in Exhibition hall.

The annual dinner and ladies' night reception will take place in Paul Revere hall tonight. A. P. Langtry, secretary of state, and Representative Frank H. Pope of Leominster are to be the speakers.

The delegates had their first business session Tuesday following addresses by Lieutenant Governor Luce, Acting Mayor Attridge, Otto J. Piehler of the Chamber of Commerce and J. Frank Stacy.

The exhibition of hardware in Mechanics building is attracting hundreds daily.

The associate members gave an entertainment last night that included an old-time minstrel show and many vaudeville features.

MRS. HUBBARD IN TALK ON MOTHERS

"Women should be economically free, especially the mothers," said Mrs. Alice Hubbard, secretary and general manager of the Roycrofters at East Aurora, N. Y., in an address on "Woman's World" last evening in Steinert hall.

"The state should see to it that the mothers are not dependents, that they have the means to give the proper training to the future citizens of the state," she said. "It has been estimated that the value of a mother is \$6000 a year to the state for the care she gives to the education and rearing of citizens."

"After all, what are the activities of the world, the whole machinery of government for but the ensuring of good care of its citizens, especially the little citizens of the future?"

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY AND PRACTICAL APRON UNCLE SAM AIDS HOUSEWIVES

Separate sleeves made in one piece each

Valuable information given them in Farmers' Bulletins

THE work apron that can be adjusted by means of a single button and buttonhole is one that busy women are sure to welcome. This one is made in that way. It is also both pretty and practical. It is generously protective yet it shows becoming lines. Linen, percale, gingham and all sturdy materials of the kind are appropriate for its making. German women finish the edges with fancy stitching and such treatment is attractive. Just now there is a fancy for cross-stitch embroidery and a narrow border makes a very charming effect.

The apron is made with front and side portions and with straps for the back. These last are attached to the front at the shoulders and to the belt at the back, consequently the single button and buttonhole effect the closing. The separate sleeves are made in one piece each, finished at the lower edges with casings in which tape is inserted at the upper edges.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material, 27 inches wide for the apron, 1 yard for the sleeves, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide for both apron and sleeves. The pattern, No. 7264, is out in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Macosie Temple, Chicago.

FASHION BITS

Collarettes of tulle, mousseline de soie or sheer linen are scalloped around the edge.

Entire red house dresses are much worn again with a toning down of black velvet or a toning up of gilt embroidery, depending on the wearer.

Bordered marquisette is a popular material for simple gowns, and bands of embroidery to match may be bought by the yard.

IN NEW COLORS

This season a new shade, Holland blue, is much in evidence. This soft gray blue is particularly lovely in the velours which make such rich-looking cushions, hangings and draperies of all sorts. In the single-faced velours three qualities deserve especial mention: the imperial French velours, at \$2; the Liberty velours (soft and silky), at \$1.35; and the Victoria velvet velours at \$2.25. The last named has an extremely lustrous sheen and looks like a fine silk velvet. All of these velours are 50 inches wide and come in many desirable shades.—Ladies Home Journal.

FLOUNCE IN FAVOR

The lace flounce is likely to be considerably used on summer frocks, says the New York Sun; usually a flat scant flounce to be sure, but still a flounce, and already one sees many handsome lingerie models and other sheer models whose skirts show three-section or three-flounce arrangements in front while straight breadths or a veiling tunic falls on sides and back.

PURCHASER TOO HAS DUTIES

Factors in the cost of living problem

THE purchaser has rights, of course, despite remarks, some of them serious, some jocose, to the contrary. The point is not so often brought out that the purchaser has certain obligations or duties. It is well to remember the duties along with the rights, says the Newark News.

The government is doing a great deal in the way of carrying on a pure food campaign. It is reinforced in this by the press. Public-spirited citizens also are helping in various ways—chiefly through certain organizations. Housewives, also, can help, every time they give attention to the matter of pure food; demand it; see that they get it.

Public sentiment on a question is crystallized only when the individuals making up the great public do their share. It is all very well, for example, for a woman to believe in pure food, but her belief must be backed up by action. If she finds that she is being supplied with articles not up to the standard, she owes it to her family, herself and to society to bring the offending merchant to time by making him understand the exact cause of her complaint and refusing to continue to patronize him if he does not mend his ways. There is no item so small that it should be passed over in this connection. The purchaser is entitled to a square deal, but it is very much her duty to see that she gets it.

The same thing is true as to weights. It may make no special difference financially speaking that is, to a certain woman if she does not get the exact quantity of an article for which she is paying. But her lack of care in this



MOTOR OUTFIT

One of the smartest new coats for automobiling, to be used in the South or in the spring after the long fur coat is discarded, is made of white and black striped ratine, much more white than black, as the background of the material is white with a pin stripe of the black set quite far apart. The coat is double breasted and fastens with two large white buttons. It has a rolling collar, with two broad, square lapels and big, loose sleeves, on the outer side of which the stripe runs diagonally. The sleeves are caught in somewhat closely around the cuff by a strap of black velvet fastened with two white buttons. The coat is very large, loose and comfortable. With it, for an ideal motor outfit, are shown a frock of white Bedford cord, white suede shoes and a small black plush hat with a white cockade.

SLASHED SKIRTS

Some of the most recently imported models are indicative of the fact that the slashing of the skirt on the lower edge so that a large part of the ankles may be shown is to be a feature of many of the late winter and early spring designs, says the New York Herald. A variation on the original idea is the slashing of only one side of the skirt.

PATTERN HINT

When putting away a pattern for future use, always tie around it a piece of the material of the garment that has just been cut, says the Pictorial Review. This will save much time in looking over and opening patterns when they are again desired for use.

MORE than 100 agricultural and other colleges in the United States now offer courses in home economics, as this general subject of the study of home problems is called, and cooking or some other branch of the subject is taught in hundreds of high schools in the United States. The department of agriculture has studied many questions which relate to the use of agricultural products on the farm and in the home, but perhaps none of them has a closer relation to the household than the investigations of the office of experiment stations which have to do with the use of agricultural products as human foods, and whose object is to help the housewife in her efforts to provide good living at reasonable cost, without undue labor.

The results of the work have been summarized in Farmers' Bulletins. 24 in number, on a great variety of topics, such as the food value of milk, sugar, bread, meats, fruits and vegetables; methods of preparing food for the table and the care of food in the home. The first edition of Farmers' Bulletins on food topics, as is the case with all Farmers' Bulletins, is relatively small, and reprints are issued only as they are needed to meet the popular demand. That the information presented has been appreciated is shown by the fact that a total of 9,968,000 copies have been required up to date to meet the demand, or one bulletin to every 10 persons of the ninety-one millions making up the population of the United States. In the case of every one of these bulletins over 100,000 copies have been needed to meet the request for them, and in the majority of cases three or four times this number, the demand apparently having a direct

relation to the subject matter, the bulletins dealing with the commonest food materials being the most popular. Thus, over 700,000 copies have been published of the bulletins on bread making. Of Farmers' Bulletin 128, "Eggs and Their Uses as Food," 555,000 copies have been distributed; and of Farmers' Bulletin 121, "Beans, Peas and Other Legumes as Food," 420,000 copies.

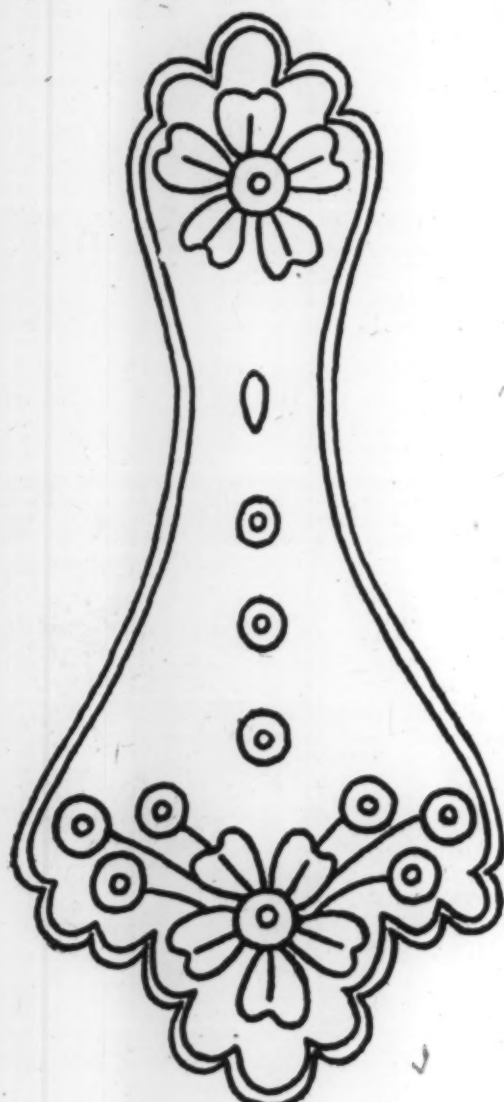
In so far as its resources permit the department of agriculture sends Farmers' Bulletins to all citizens of the United States who request them, but the most wide-reaching distribution is that made by members of Congress. As a whole, the Farmers' Bulletins, which reach every state and county, and almost every village and farm, have had a wonderful influence on farming, as shown by improved methods of cultivation, better crops, and better utilization of the crops after they are grown.

The figures quoted show clearly that the housewife appreciates the Farmers' Bulletins, which deal with her problems, as fully as does the farmer those that pertain to his work. The widespread distribution of information pertaining to home problems means a relative increase in the available food supply since it makes possible a better and more economical use of available resources and shows how unnecessary waste and loss may be avoided.

The department of agriculture, says the Washington Herald, not only helps to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but also helps the housekeeper in her efforts to make one dollar do the work of two in providing for the family table to meet the daily requirements for food, the taste of the family, and the family income.

DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERED TAB

Edge to be padded and closely buttonholed



AN EMBROIDERED TAB MAKES A

pretty finish to the lingerie or wash silk blouse. The edge should first be padded and then closely buttonholed. The design is done in the Wallachian embroidery. Each figure is started in the center and worked in a close buttonhole with the purled edge brought to the outside of the figure. The little oval figure is worked as an eyelet and slips over the collar button. The stems are done in the outline stitch.

BUILT-IN CLOSETS

Wherever there is an out-of-the-way corner there should be a corner shelf or cupboard. Built-in closets and furniture are now being advocated, and they are very economical. They are always in place, and easily kept clean. By having the corner shelves or cupboard many steps are saved during the day's work.—Commoner.

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This handsomely illustrated 32-page book gives a vast amount of valuable information about refrigerators that you should know. We will gladly send you a copy free on request. It also tells why the celebrated

McCray Refrigerators

keep all food fresh, untainted and delicious. You ought to know why the McCray Patent System of Refrigeration and Air Circulation gives a dry and thoroughly clean refrigerator, free from all odors. The book explains. McCray Refrigerators are made in all sizes for every purpose, and are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. They can be arranged for icing from the rear porch, so that the ice-man need not enter the house, and can be equipped with special ice water cooler, racks for mineral water, etc., and other special features if desired.

We also send any of the following Catalogues Free on Request: No. 28, Regular Sizes for Residences; No. A.H., Built-to-Order for Residences; No. 49, for Hotels, Clubs and Institutions; No. 68, for Grocers; No. 72, for Florists; No. 59, for Meat Markets.

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The latest creation of a creator of Hair Fashions. Particularly desirable for the woman whose back hair lacks the fullness necessary for an effective headdress.

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of distinctive style. Adjusted in a second. Yet requires no rearranging. However rare your tint of hair, my personal supervision of orders guarantees the perfect matching.

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506 FIFTH AVE.
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"FIFTY-TWO YEARS OF SUCCESS."

TRIED RECIPES

HAM PIE

A SOUTHERN recipe for this economical and delicious dish has been handed down in one family for several generations. To one quart of boiling water add about one half pound of boiled ham—the meat from a ham bone—cut into small pieces. Let this boil while preparing biscuit dough. Roll out thin a piece of dough about the size of a pie crust, cut it into small pieces and drop them into the boiling broth—one at a time, so that they will not stick together. Line a well greased two-quart saucepan with strips of dough, put in a layer of ham, a seasoning of butter, pepper and salt, add dumplings, more seasoning and then another layer of ham. Over this break one egg for each person in the family; cover loosely with a top crust having an opening in the center to allow the steam to escape. Bake in a moderate oven until a light brown and dredge with butter.

HERRING BALLS

(Danish recipe.) Soak two salt herrings in water for four hours, then soak in milk for one hour, after removing all skin and bones. Chop fine, mix with an equal quantity of mashed potato, and to this add the same amount of finely chopped veal or beef (cooked). Shape this compound into small balls or cones, dip in egg and finely rolled dry bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

BAKED BROWN BREAD

Use two cupsful of sour milk, one half cupful of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, two cupsful of graham or rye flour, one half cupful of cornmeal and one half cupful of flour. Stir the milk and molasses together, add the soda, dissolved in a little hot water, then the different kinds of meal and stir until the mixture is free from lumps. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

CHEESE CUSTARD

Heat one pint of sweet milk in a double boiler. Beat one egg thoroughly and add to it one half teaspoonful of salt and one fourth teaspoonful of black pepper. Beat into this the milk. Have ready one fourth pound of domestic cheese chopped or one 10-cent jar of Imperial cheese. Stir the cheese into the custard and pour into a well buttered baking dish or into individual cups or ramekins well buttered, and bake slowly about 20 minutes, or if desired it may be steamed. Serve with hot buttered toast. Care should be taken to cook the custard only enough to set it so that it will not whey, and milk and eggs in combination should always be cooked slowly at a comparatively low temperature.

PICANT

Fry one small onion chopped fine and one fresh tomato cut fine or two table-spoonfuls of canned tomatoes in a pan with a piece of lard the size of an egg; add small amount of salt and cayenne pepper and let the mixture fry for five minutes. Add one and one half pints of milk, two slices of soaked bread, one half of a 10-cent cake of cream cheese cut up, and 12 potatoes which have previously been boiled in the skin, but from which the skin has been removed. Boil the mixture for eight or 10 minutes; serve it on a platter and sprinkle over it two hard-boiled eggs finely chopped, and parsley, also chopped. Serve with this hot rice which has had salt and butter in the water in which it was boiled and which has been pressed into a mold before being turned into a dish.—Youths Companion.

FOR CHAFING DISH

Liver and bacon are an unusual chafing dish dainty, but there is nothing more tasty when a substantial dish is wanted. Have tender calf's liver and cut it and the bacon into thin slices. Fry the bacon until it is crisp and then draw it to one side of the dish and put in the liver that has been rolled in salted and peppered flour, and cook it until it is brown and tender, turning it often.—Montreal Star.

BELT EFFECTS

Many of the new tailored suit coats show belts, sometimes extending only across the front or the back, sometimes running all around the waist, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The same thing is true of the one-piece trotting frocks in wool, silk, linen, etc., a very narrow belt of black patent leather being frequently used with such a model.

Abalone Jewelry at STOWELL'S



Abalone Pearl Pendant

\$12

Beautiful, lustrous, high dome Abalone Pearl, mounted in Sterling Silver in antique finish and hammered metal effect, openwork design. Fine link chain.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers & Silversmiths
Established in 1822

Chickering Pianos

RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Chickering Pianos
Established in 1823



IT KEEPS
A SMILE
IN THE
KITCHEN



Sectional view of bowl with blade
The Economy Colander and Fruit Press

Will do everything that can be done with the ordinary colander, and many things you cannot do without it. It extracts the last drop of fruit juice and all the edible portion of vegetables—hence its name. It saves TIME, FUEL, and MUSCLE. Ask your dealer for it, or send us his address, or we will send it to you, express prepaid, on receipt of \$2.50.

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Distributors for the Atlantic States and Abroad.
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Cut your Rent 33 per cent

You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

The Kindel Kind
Convertible Parlor Furniture



Highest Award Jamestown Exposition



Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:

KINDLE BED COMPANY,
400 W. Erie St., Chicago
Norman & Monitor Sts., Bklyn., N.Y.
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Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.

See that the words "Domes of Silence" are stamped on the inside of each case.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO.
17 State Street, NEW YORK.

A VERY NEEDFUL, NEEDY NEED.

THE JEWEL FIRELESS COOKER

IS POSITIVELY SUPERIOR and "IT HAS NO EQUAL"

Breakfast Cooks While You Sleep. You have one of the greatest modern alleviations of the drudgery of cooking. Saves three-quarters of your fuel bills. It requires no watching. Your time is your own. Cooking is off your mind until you are ready to serve.

It will bake, roast, fry, boil, steam or stew. There is no danger of boiling dry, burning or overcooking. Bear in mind, the JEWEL FIRELESS COOKER is lined throughout with pure aluminum, 99 1/2%. We are pleased to send you any information you desire upon request. A postal will do.

THE ELENCE COMPANY,
179 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Or Boston, 300 John Hancock Building.

BILL REPORTED TO GIVE STATE HEALTH BOARD MORE POWER

Measure Gives Authority to
Make Rules to Govern Local
Bodies—Penalty Is
Omitted

EVADE OPPOSITION

The committee on public health filed with the clerk of the House today, a report "ought to pass" on a new draft of House bill 840, introduced on petition of Norman H. White of Brookline, which gave authority to the state board of health to draw up rules and regulations for the control of diseases declared to be dangerous to the public health.

The original White bill provided that the state board of health should send such rules and regulations to the local boards of health for enforcement by them. In case of failure to enforce, a penalty of \$500 was provided.

The White bill was reported favorably by the committee about a fortnight ago, but was attacked on the floor of the House by representatives of country districts who protested against the heavy penalty.

The bill was recommended to the committee on motion of Representative Flower. The bill which the committee reports today has no penalty provision attached, but in other respects is similar to the original bill in its ultimate effect. The new bill is as follows:

Section 1. The state board of health shall from time to time publish information relative to those diseases declared by said board to be dangerous to the public health which shall include reference to the duties of said board, the state inspectors of health and the local health authorities, and such suggestions or instructions as are deemed necessary to physicians, householders, school committees, factory employers, milk producers and dealers and other persons, as to the prevention of the spread of such diseases.

The state board of health shall send copies of such publications to boards of health or health officials of cities and towns throughout the commonwealth.

Sec. 2. The said board of health shall from time to time in addition to issuing such information, instructions and suggestions as provided in section 1 of this act, prepare such general regulations for the control of communicable diseases declared by said board to be dangerous to the public health as in their opinion to be adopted by local boards of health for the protection of the public health.

The state board of health shall send at least one copy of such regulations to the board of health or health officials of every city or town whose duty it shall be to see that the said regulations of the state board of health are published and enforced.

The local board of health may make such further regulations not inconsistent with the said regulations of the state board of health as they deem necessary in accordance with existing provisions of law.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST A CHANGE IN THE MEDICAL LAW

(Continued from page one)

other things to strike out of the present law the clause of section 9 that exempts Christian Scientists and other non-medical practitioners from the sections requiring registration in order to practice medicine in the commonwealth. Had there been legislation enacted covering the several recommendations, a person desiring to heal by mental means would have had to take a course in a medical school which was considered "reputable" by the board and then would have had to pass the board's medical examination for registration.

At a hearing given by the committee on public health Thursday, Feb. 15, hundreds appeared at two sessions in opposition to the board's recommendations. Senator Charles S. Chase, chairman of the committee, acknowledged at that time the receipt of about 1000 letters and telegraph messages protesting against the proposed legislation.

Senator Tinkham also filed today on behalf of the public health committee a bill to give local boards of health further power to regulate the exhibition and sale of food in markets. A number of bills seeming to have this end in view were filed this year. Several, however, delegated general authority to boards of health.

Opponents of the theory of delegating legislative functions to local boards, and champions of medical freedom, including representatives of the state branch of the National League for Medical Freedom, appeared before the health committee and protested against these bills so far as they tended to give additional power to boards of health other than that of enforcing sanitary regulations.

The committee took the matters under consideration and voted to report a bill applying specifically to making regula-

tions as to cleanly conditions under which food might be kept for sale.

This bill as drawn and reported by Senator Tinkham is as follows: "Section 70 of chapter 56 of the revised laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, the same to be subject to the approval of the state board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept or exposed for sale for the prevention of contamination thereof and injury to the public health."

MANY EVENTS PLANNED FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON'S DAY

Many reunions, concerts, and observations of Washington's birthday will be held in this and neighboring places Thursday. The Pro Re Nata sorority of Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, will be initiated in the national society of Zeta Tau Alpha. This will make the second "local" at Boston University this year that has joined a national sorority.

A reunion of the commissioned officers, past and present, of the coast artillery corps of Massachusetts will be held in the Copley Square hotel in the afternoon. Col. Walter E. Lombard, commander of the corps, and a staff of aids have been making arrangements for the affair.

The list of speakers includes Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Pierce, Timothy Wilfrid Coakley, the Rev. Stephen H. Rolin, the Rev. George W. Bicknell, Col. Willoughby Walke, U. S. A.; Capt. Russell P. Reeder, U. S. A.

The first corps of cadets expect a large gathering at their fourth promenade concert to be held at their armory tomorrow evening.

Proposed amendments to the by-laws will have their first reading at a special business meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants to be held tomorrow afternoon at the society's rooms, 55 Mount Vernon street.

Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, Bishop Hamilton and Dr. Arthur Page Sharp will be the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Lynn District Epworth League, to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Everett, tomorrow.

The Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment Association will hold its thirty-seventh annual reunion at the American House tomorrow. William R. Grace, president of the association, who visited North Carolina last year, will give an account of his travels.

Washington's birthday will be observed in Lexington, Mass. tomorrow by three different organizations.

In the afternoon the annual "Sunlight Party" will be held in the town hall under the auspices of the George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps, No. 97.

The Old Belfry Club will hold its annual Washington's birthday dance in the club hall in the evening.

In Historic hall the Lexington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is to hold a patriotic celebration of the day with addresses and music. The entertainment committee, Byron C. Earle chairman, will be in charge.

MR. PINCHOT ASKS LARGER FIRE FUND

WASHINGTON—Gifford Pinchot, through the National Conservation Association, of which he is president, issued an appeal to Congress today because the Democrats in the interest of economy reduced the "emergency fire fund" of the forest service from \$1,000,000 to \$200,000. Mr. Pinchot urged at least \$500,000.

The former forester pointed out that a meager appropriation for fighting fire imperiled forests now valued for their timber at \$500,000,000. With the small appropriation he said that the national forests were in grave danger of even greater losses than in 1910, when \$12,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed.

ARLINGTON STREET INVESTIGATION ON

Investigation of the Arlington street extension project, for which Mayor Fitzgerald, just before going south, reintroduced the \$400,000 loan order, was begun today by the finance commission, when John A. Sullivan, chairman, called on James A. Gallivan of the street commission to secure preliminary data.

Mr. Gallivan was the only member of the street commission at the conference today, Salem D. Charles, chairman, being at a hearing at the State House, and Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn being at Lawrence.

DR. BLACKBURN TALKS TO PUPILS
Boys at the High School of Commerce were addressed this morning by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Blackburn on the subject of Patriotism. Dr. Blackburn enlisted in the eighty-fourth Illinois infantry when he was 17 years old. He served in the army of the Cumberland for three years. He was department chaplain in Indiana and Massachusetts.

GEORGE S. SMITH AT CAPITAL
WASHINGTON—George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is in the city today calling on members of Congress and urging the passing of the bills appropriating \$50,000 for the international convention of chambers of commerce to be held in Boston. He will start this afternoon on a trip through the West visiting the chambers of commerce.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF DOCKS IS URGED BY GERMAN EXPERT

(Continued from page one)

chairman of the port directors, in all he has said concerning public control of the port.

State and city officials as well as prominent engineers were among the big gathering of real estate men at the luncheon today.

Herr Wendemuth was presented by John J. Martin, president of the exchange, and was given a cordial greeting. He spoke in English and said in part:

"It is more than 11 years ago that I first saw your beautiful city and it pleased me more than any other one in the East of the United States. The people in Germany speak with admiration of Boston, of its excellent situation, of its business and the scientific and artistic aspirations of its population. I was glad, indeed, to respond to the call enabling me to cooperate with you in the development of your harbor—which is favored so much by nature—and I thank you for the confidence you have placed in me.

"Whether there is a necessity or not for a free port like the one in Hamburg may be left undecided at present, but free your port must be, free from all special interests.

"A systematic and uniform development must enable the harbor to meet the demands of your commerce and industry, the interests of which ought to be carefully guarded by an independent and energetic harbor administration. For all this Hamburg is a real good and practical example.

"Much has been said and written on this subject and many plans have been worked out. I shall carefully study the conditions, which are different for every port, and I beg to be allowed to confine myself to just looking around and to listening and to leave the talking to those who are able to overlook and to describe the wishes and wants of the city."

Among those at the luncheon were: Herr Baurat Wendemuth, Andreas G. Hartong, secretary to Baurat Wendemuth; Hugh Bancroft, Joseph A. Conry, George E. Smith, directors of the port; Harry H. Wellman, assistant to Mr. Bancroft; Alfred T. Lee, president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and Senator Charles H. Brown; Capt. S. G. Perry of the dock board of New Jersey; Julius Andrews, H. C. Appleton, Edward F. Barnes, Charles S. Baxter, E. H. Boynton, Charles A. Bray, Eugene Breyman, James B. Brickett, F. A. Bronkie, George W. Bradford, George W. Caverly, W. H. Colgate, George W. Cook, William J. Cozens, Frank F. Crane, F. B. Critchett, W. David Cochrane, A. W. Davis, W. J. Day, P. J. Doherty, John B. Dore, Wiley S. Edmonds, Edward H. Eldredge, F. E. Everett, J. H. Fahey, William S. Felton, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, David Floyd, E. T. Fowler, W. F. Freeman, William H. Gove, J. J. Griffin, John A. Cresser, G. A. Hall, F. L. Hall, L. W. Hall, G. W. R. Harriman, Donald M. Hill, Samuel Hobbs, George B. James, Charles S. Judkins, George Judkins, C. Ernest Judkins, L. P. Kaufman, F. J. Kessler, George D. Kimball, J. E. Knowlton, Charles Liffier, Henry C. Long, Rodney Macdonough, John J. Martin (president Massachusetts real estate exchange), W. E. Martin, C. W. Farley, C. C. Mayberry, George H. Maynard, J. V. McCarthy, L. K. Morse, James McTigue, W. J. McDonald, J. F. Merrill, George E. Mitchell, D. W. McGregor, John Newton, Jr.; Myron A. Nichols, William F. O'Brien, William D. Parker, A. P. Pearce, F. E. Pool, J. H. Rand, T. H. Raymond, J. W. Reardon, H. A. Rhoades, T. S. Richardson, H. H. Richmond, J. J. Riley, E. C. Russell, J. Porter Russell, F. C. Scofield, Dr. F. M. Sears, E. P. Shaw, Oscar A. Shepard, M. J. Skayhan, A. Homer Skinner, C. Winthrop Smith, S. E. Spencer, A. W. Strauss, A. H. Taber, J. T. Thompson, R. E. Traiser, John A. Voady, John A. Walker, Oscar W. Walker, F. W. Webber, F. O. Wellington, Edward H. Wiggin, H. H. Wiggin, F. D. Wilde, Frederick O. Woodruff, Charles E. Lewis (secretary Massachusetts real estate exchange).

With an automobile tour of inspection around the harbor the day was started by G. L. Wendemuth and his advisory secretary with the port directors. Herr Wendemuth was introduced to Governor Foss this morning at the State House, after which the party started on the trip.

The inspection party was composed of Herr Wendemuth, his secretary, Andreas Hartong; Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors; Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer of the board of directors; J. B. Russell, assistant engineer, and Harry R. Wellman, secretary to Mr. Bancroft.

Later in the afternoon the baurat and his secretary plan to return to their apartments at the hotel to digest what they have seen of the waterfront.

With the aid of a map Chairman Bancroft and Herr Wendemuth studied the harbor thoroughly Tuesday aboard the George A. Hibbard. Herr Wendemuth was particularly interested in the navy yard and the old frigate Constitution. Others making the trip were Andreas Hartong, secretary to Mr. Wendemuth; Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer, and his assistant, J. B. Russell; Harry R. Wellman, secretary to General Bancroft; Charles Skentlebury, Senators Charles H. Brown, James A. Hutton and Claude L. Allen, and Representatives Henry E. Bothfield, Joseph H. Parker, Michael J. Brophy, John P. Brennan, George W. Libbey and John H. Shelburne.

BAY STATE AUTOISTS PRAISE THE SPEECH OF MAINE GOVERNOR

(Continued from page one)

its autoists benefit in the saving of wear and tear on cars, but all New England will feel the good effect which will come from such an expenditure of money."

"Better automobile roads in Maine would take thousands and thousands of dollars to the state every year, for there is no state in New England where tourists delight in the natural scenery more than in Maine, but as the roads are at the present time extensive touring is out of the question. With good roads thousands of autoists from all over the country would make Maine their goal annually."

J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, says: "I believe that Governor Plaisted is on the right track. It is a good idea and other states ought to, and to a large extent are doing the same thing—raising funds for highways either by bonding or by some other method."

"There ought, however, to be a national fund. The United States ought to undertake the construction of a transcontinental highway. It would be one of the best investments that our government could make. Or else Mr. Carnegie and the other gentlemen who are giving away vast sums for libraries and other public buildings might turn their attention to road building."

Frederick Tudor, one of the Bay state's most enthusiastic automobilists, says that he thinks such a move a good thing. Not only does he feel that it would encourage the visiting of many thousands of autoists to the Pine Tree state, but that it would mean a big increase in the business done there.

In his address Governor Plaisted said that if the bonds were to run 41 years they could be easily paid at the expiration of that time, and he told the big audience that if the business men of Maine wanted to stand back of the matter it could be presented at the special session of the Legislature, March 20.

Then it could be submitted to the people under the initiative and referendum, and whatever else that was necessary could be done at the regular session of the Legislature next January. He urged that the constitution be amended so as to provide for such a bond issue.

Mayor Curtis of Portland presided at the meeting, and other speakers besides Governor Plaisted were Charles W. Gates, highway commissioner of Vermont; Parker L. Harrison, highway commissioner of Maine, and Paul D. Sargent, assistant director of the good roads department of the national government.

HARD COAL DEALERS APPEAR AGAINST BILL FOR PRICE INQUIRY

Thirty-seven men, most of whom were coal dealers, appeared before the committee on mercantile affairs of the Legislature this afternoon in opposition to the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the quality and retail prices of anthracite coal sold in Massachusetts.

Patrick H. Kelly, the petitioner for the legislation did not appear, having been, it was said, suddenly called out of town. Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer appeared in favor of the bill and urged the necessity of some legislation to protect consumers against the slate and stone found in coal.

Mr. Wellington of the Wellington, Wild Coal Company, said that the proposed legislation was unfeeling and if enacted would be ineffective. It was impossible, he said, to establish a coal standard in Massachusetts.

"It shall be the duty of the said commission," says the bill, "to make investigations as to the various sources of supply of anthracite coal, and to ascertain the cost of mining and producing said coal at each of the said various sources of supply within the United States, and also to make investigations as to the various qualities of coal commonly known and sold under the name of anthracite coal, all of such investigations to be made with the object of ascertaining whether or not the commonwealth should establish a standard of quality for the future sale at retail within the commonwealth of coal commonly and generally sold under the name of anthracite coal."

The commission, which is to consist of three members, who shall receive salaries of \$2500 a year each, is directed to assemble forthwith and procure offices and suitable furniture and fixtures and is authorized to employ a clerk and a stenographer.

MUSICAL ART CONCERT

Miss Corinne Harmon, the pianist, appeared with the Musical Art Club in Jordan hall Tuesday evening, playing works which she presented at her Steinert hall recital of last month. Her selections were the following: "Sarabunde" and "Rigaudon," Godevsky; Ballade, Debussy; F major etude, Chopin. The concert was the midwinter choral performance of the club. Modern choruses were sung from the French and German repertoires. Assisting in the program besides Miss Harmon was the American String Quartet. A large audience attended the concert.

WORN BY WISE WOMEN

Nemo CORSETS

THE WORLD OVER
SEMI-ELASTIC

Here's An Odd State of Affairs!

It's a SURPRISING FACT that the wonderful values we give in Nemo Corsets actually PREVENT some women from buying them!

This is WHY: A certain class of women who are accustomed to pay \$10 or more for their corsets can't understand and don't believe that they can get BETTER corsets in the Nemo line for \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Many dealers encourage this belief, and very naturally—for the dealer's profit on Nemo Corsets is fixed by us at a fair figure, while on most other corsets the dealer may charge whatever profit he likes—and it's often 100 per cent.

Our policy is to serve the public well, and to insure greatest values to all women who wear Nemos, while giving the dealer an ample living profit.

Next time you buy a corset—BE A WISE WOMAN!
Ask for the NEMO, and INSIST upon having it.

There's a Nemo for every figure, from very slender to extra-stout—\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

In Good Stores Everywhere (S) KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

NEED OF MORE LAWS FOR FIRE PREVENTION IS URGED AT HEARING

(Continued from page one)

United Improvement Association, believed the legislation should apply to the whole metropolitan district. He said the association objects to prohibiting the construction of three-family houses, as such houses serve a most useful purpose in reducing the cost of rent for those who are unable to take the smaller houses. It recommends, however, that the exterior of such houses be of non-inflammable material, and that the distance within which they may not be constructed be increased from six feet to 10.

Raymond P. Delano, secretary of the Dorchester Real Estate Exchange, said he favored the appointment of a commission to look into the whole matter. He said figures show that 96 per cent of the fire loss in Boston is in what is known as the fire district, and he thought it entirely unnecessary that any such drastic legislation be passed to lessen the 4 per cent in the outskirts.

Senator Francis J. Horgan of Dorchester favored the commission, but opposed restrictive legislation on the construction of suburban homes.

Others who favored a special investigation, and opposed the legislation proposed, were Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Fruit and Produce Exchange; Representative J. Frank Egan of Dorchester, and Matthew Cummings.

Suffolk School Bill Passes

In the Senate late Tuesday the bill authorizing the Suffolk school of law to grant degrees was passed to a third reading on a voice vote.

The bill to prohibit trust companies, their officers or agents, from accepting money or other gifts as inducement to making a loan was passed to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize Worcester to build a municipal market was passed to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize Boston to erect a municipal building at West Roxbury was ordered to a third reading.

In the House a motion to substitute for an adverse committee report Mayor

REVENUE CUTTER AFTER THE ERNE

WASHINGTON—Orders were issued on Tuesday for the revenue cutter Seneca to recede the British sailing ship Erne, which was wrecked 1300 miles east of New York on Feb. 8. On that date the British steamship Cuban found the sailing vessel waterlogged and took her crew aboard.

The Erne is loaded with a valuable cargo of lumber from Boston for Buenos Aires. The Seneca will tow her to port or destroy her as circumstances warrant.

The party looked over the new Park street station beneath the old station, and rode through the Beacon hill bore, over the Cambridge bridge and through the Cambridge subway to the terminal just beyond Harvard square. The stations, equipment and terminal yard and structures were rapidly taken in and the return trip made to the Boston end beneath Tremont street.

BROCKTON ELECTS MEMBER OF HOUSE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Charles B. Packard, Republican, was elected representative in the special election in the tenth Plymouth district Tuesday, succeeding the late Portus B. Hancock, Democrat. Walter F. Russell was his Democratic opponent.

GOVERNOR FOSS BUTTON HERE

Governor Foss has the first presidential button in Massachusetts bearing his name. It arrived from New York city and with it a letter written on Union League Club stationery. The button bears a picture of Governor Foss and the inscription: "Elect Foss and Reduce the Cost of Living. Foss for President. A Democrat Who Wins."

CHELSEA BRIDGE BIDS OPENED

Bids were opened Tuesday by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, for the construction of the Chelsea north temporary bridge, which is to be good for at least 10 years. There were five bidders, as follows: G. T. Rendle, \$175,000; W. H. Ellis, \$190,875.50; W. J. Lawler, \$199,524; W. H. Keyes, \$237,086; William L. Miller, \$224,302.

MILITIA BILL PASSES

Appropriating \$150,000 to meet the expense of maintaining militia in Lawrence during the strike, a bill was passed to be engrossed in the House Tuesday with but one dissenting vote, that of Representative Charles H. Morrill of

CITY OFFICERS TAKE TRIP THROUGH NEW CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY

Officials of city hall paid an informal visit of inspection to the new Cambridge tube this forenoon at the invitation of James Smith, division superintendent of the Boston Elevated road. Acting Mayor John J. Attridge headed the party, which included William H. Leahy, the mayor's secretary; Timothy J. Mooney of the information bureau, John Murphy, editor of the City Record, and Timothy Butler, chief clerk.

The party looked over the new Park street station beneath the old station, and rode through the Beacon hill bore, over the Cambridge bridge and through the Cambridge subway to the terminal just beyond Harvard square. The stations, equipment and terminal yard and structures were rapidly taken in and the return trip made to the Boston end beneath Tremont street.

The party found the line nearly ready for public use. The signal system apparently is in smooth working order and the new train crews are fast becoming accustomed to the characteristics of the route through the continual practise runs which are being made.

The Boston end of the line is still in the hands of the Boston transit commission, the tiling of the station walls at Park street being nearly completed. All of the stairways, including the escalators are ready for operation and the commission expects to turn over its finished work to the Elevated early in March.

PREMIER CALLS COAL CONFERENCE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The coal operators today accepted an invitation to confer with Premier Asquith and other government officials in an effort to prevent the threatened miners' strike on March 1. It was believed that the miners would also accept the invitation to attend. The meeting will be held Thursday afternoon. The government action followed the failure of efforts of the English conciliation board.

George Washington and What His Biographer Says of Him

Qualities Seen in First President by Mason Lock Weems That Have Been Disputed by Some Critics in Dealing With Records of His Great Career

OLD STORIES RECALLED AT THIS TIME

By CLARA VIRGINIA LEONARD

AS THE day to commemorate the birth of Washington, the father and preserver of his country, draws near each year, fresh interest is drawn to old stories relating to him. And the American people, with a few exceptions among his critics who make a standing jest of the hatchet story and other so-called "myths," are ever ready to give these stories renewed interest in their memory.

It matters little to them if his biographer, Mason Lock Weems, "former rector of Mount Vernon church," did say, in what Bishop Meade is pleased to call his "lying little book," that "the people had heard enough of Washington, the hero, the demi-god, the sunbeam in council and the storm in war," and he had resolved to make him "the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, the cheerful schoolboy, the neat draftsman, the widow's son and the poor man's friend."

Cherry Tree Narrative

If Washington's biographers had overlooked these qualities in him, why should Weems not record them? Were they not true? "But how about the narrative of the cherry tree?" says the critic. This is a very easily answered. Weems tells us that he received the information from a lady connected with the Washington family. Why should we question the truthfulness of the statement? But, says the critic, "Did he not take the garden story outright from Dr. Beattie's sketch of his son in 1795?" We had no reason to believe he did, as the story he tells came to him probably in the same way that he obtained the information about the incident previously referred to. Dr. Beattie was also familiar with the legend, and desirous of teaching his son, as Washington had done, to reason that where there was an intelligent cause there must also be an intelligent effect to produce it; he imitated the garden Washington's father had sprung up in a bed of cress, which seems to have had the desired effect, as the boy never forgot the lesson.

But assuming that there never was such a legend about Washington, and Weems actually took Dr. Beattie's story to add interest to his book of anecdotes, why should it reflect discredit on Washington and cause such a "change" in public opinion as is claimed by his critics? Even "myths," there still remains enough truthfulness to fill the heart of every true American with love and veneration for this great and good man. As to Weems, he no doubt had his faults and eccentricities, but he was not a bad or depraved man. "No one who knew him or his history," says one, "questioned the goodness of his heart, which glowed with charity. The kindness which this man showed to others, without rank or fortune, should certainly purchase immunity from unmerited reproach, while the faithfulness with which he spoke unpalatable truth at the cost of his own popularity and prosperity, should shield him from the charges of deliberately circulating what he knew to be false."

Criticisms of Weems

Some of his historians do not speak so well of him, however, but they may not be as familiar with his history as the writer just mentioned. James Parton says: "Weems had two qualifications: a style of considerable force and an absolute insensibility to the claims of truth; to which may be added the artifice of a practiced story-teller." Bishop Meade, who knew Weems, acknowledges that he was an ordained clergyman in the Episcopal church, but says he never officiated as such in the Mount Vernon church, and that his pretense that he was Washington's rector was "preposterous." DeCastro says: "As a matter of history he never pretended to any such relation. His own book teaches that he never saw Washington in church, though one of his books had Washington's approval. The seventh edition of his 'Life of Washington' on the title page, continues this writer, 'claims that he was formerly rector of Mount Vernon, which proof is at hand of the fact evidently unknown to good Bishop Meade.' The latter says: 'I acknowledge that he was in the habit of having the servants assemble in private houses where he would spend the night and would recite a portion of the Scripture (for he never read it out of a book) and then say something to them, but that it was only in such a way as to produce merriment.' The bishop adds that he had been 'an eye witness' of Weems' 'inducious exhibitions,' both at his mother's house and his own, and he does not think it possible that he could have long made any serious pretense to being a rector.

It seems strange that Bishop Meade should have countenanced such mock performances, much less to have remained an "eye witness" to them. And it is equally strange that the Episcopal church should have ordained so unworthy a person to preach the gospel!

Weems in the South

James Parton tells us that Weems traveled around the southern states "with an assortment of literature in a little wagon, and a fiddle under the

seat. He sold his books in the daytime from house to house and from county to county, and in the evening, when he put up for the night at some plantation house, he was ready with his fiddle, either to amuse the family or to go to the negro quarters and strike up a tune for the servants to dance to. He seems to have been a good-natured, easy-going man, with a talent for telling stories, a talent which makes almost any man welcome almost any place. "Nevertheless," continues this writer, "I continually meet well informed people who know nothing of him, and who gaze with incredulity when told that he was not only a voluminous author, but one of the most influential that ever lived in the United States. Take one remarkable instance," says he.

"It was Weems' 'Life of Washington' that assisted to call forth the latent mind of Abraham Lincoln when he was a ragged boy of the frontier. He borrowed the fascinating little book from a neighbor, and as often as he could snatch a few minutes he read it with avidity, as hundreds of thousands of boys had done before him and as thousands are doing now. It proved a costly book to the poor lad, for when it was not in use he was accustomed to place it on a shelf in his father's miserable hut; and one night while the future President was asleep the rain poured through the crevices between the logs and spoiled the precious volume, and Abraham was obliged to pay for it by working three days at 25 cents a day. This book is still one of the trade, although the polite world never sees it or rarely hears of it."

Washington's Lineage

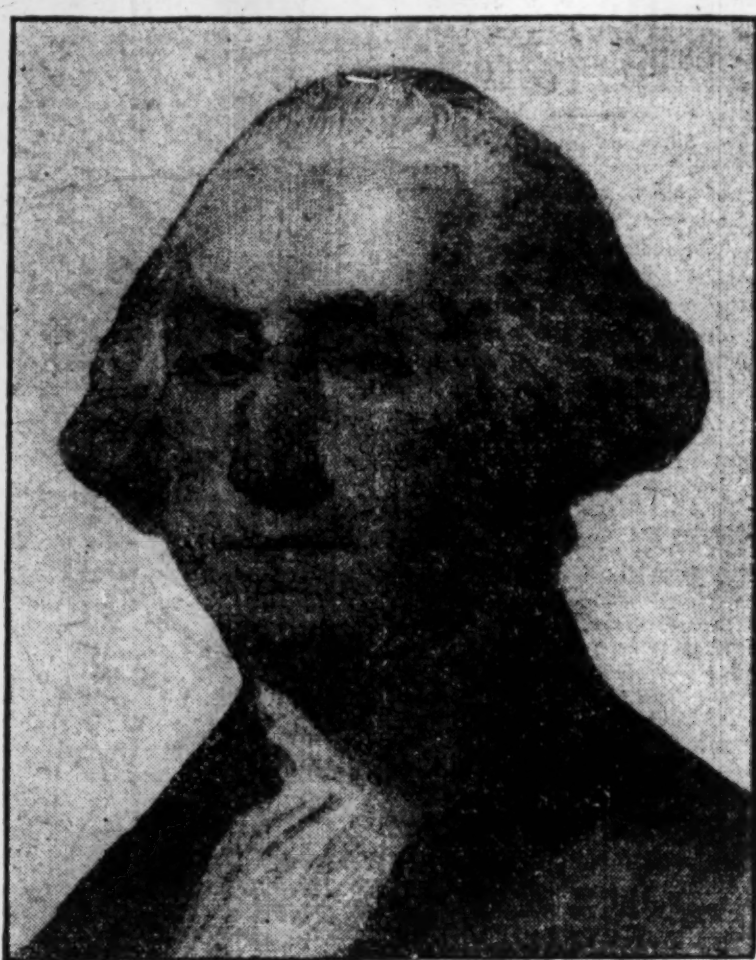
This writer says that "Weems was reticent on one point, the descent of Washington, this being reserved for later writers to construct pedigrees for him, many of which go back far into the Middle Ages and connect his name with persons of various distinctions in English history. Some of these pedigrees," he adds, "have been badly damaged by recent investigators, and there are now several awkward gaps in the line of descent which are only filled by the imagination." The most that seems to have been proved is that the Washington family was of some consequence in England, and that two brothers, John and Andreas Washington, emigrated to America and bought land in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1657.

George Washington was the second son of Augustine and Mary Washington. He was born at the family homestead on Bridges Creek, Feb. 22, 1732. Laurence, his eldest half brother, who had been a captain in the army and had also accompanied the English admiral, Vernon, on an expedition to the West Indian islands, became intimate with the Fairfax family of Virginia. His social standing with them paved the way for his brother George, who not only became a frequent visitor at their princely home on the Potomac river, not far from the since famous Mount Vernon, but, having made himself perfect in the art of surveying, he obtained a situation as surveyor to the vast estate of William Fairfax and was afterward employed by Lord Fairfax to survey his extensive estates on the far side of the Blue Ridge, being paid for his work at the rate of \$16 a day. "Often," it is said, "for hundreds of miles he had to blaze a path for himself, if he wished to return the same way. Sometimes for hours, or maybe for whole days, he would be ascending mountains, or almost sliding down declivities, or swimming rivers, where fords were none, living on the plainest and scantiest fare. Occasionally the hard climbing would be varied by wading through morasses, or breaking a way through tangled briars and thorns. When night came his fitful slumbers would be interrupted by the screech of the wildcat, the cry of the panther or the weird and mournful shriek of the great owl."

"At times darkness and storms would overtake the young surveyor where the wet soil would render it impossible to get dry branches to make even a bed. Then, when to advance appeared dangerous, he would fall into slumber while leaning on the shoulders of his tractable and faithful horse, until the first streak of dawn would sufficiently lighten the gloomy hemlocks to enable him to continue on his pathless course. Even then in his almost boyish days (he was but 18) he had one guiding word, 'Duty,' and to that he conformed. But that Providence which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may, was doubtless even then toughening the sinews and hardening the muscles that were to figure in the battles of Long Island and Monmouth. Washington was about this time appointed a public surveyor, a position at once of trust and profit."

Called "Romantic Fiction"

Before Washington began the study of surveying, at 15 years, one of the "myths" referred to pictures him as being anxious to become a midshipman, but as one who, when the time came to leave his mother, lost heart and gave up the scheme. Parton calls this "romantic fiction," and says that, being left a widow with five children and "possessing an estate which only a vigorous and able master, like her late husband, could have made of much value, she was anxious to lessen the charge upon her household by procuring for this stout, ener-



George Washington, the first President, from painting that was done from life in 1795



Birthplace of Martha (Dandridge) Custis after her wife of President Washington, in New Kent county, Virginia

getic, hungry boy an opportunity to earn his own livelihood." Being "advised to send him to sea in a boat as an apprentice before the mast in hope that by good conduct he might rise to captain of such a ship she wrote to her brother, Joseph Ball, a lawyer of London, for advice on the subject, May 19, 1747, and received the following reply:

"I understand that you are advised and have some thoughts of putting your own son George to sea." Here he shows his contempt of such a calling by writing: "I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker, for a common sailor before the mast has by no means the common liberty of the subject: for they will press him from a ship where he has 50 shillings a month and make him take 23, and cut and slash him like a negro or rather like a dog. And as to any considerable preferment in the navy, it is not to be expected, as there are always so many gaping for it here who have an interest, and he has none. And if he should get to be master of a Virginia ship (which is very difficult to do), a planter that has 300 or 400 acres of land and three or four slaves, if he be industrious, may live more comfortably, and leave his family in better bread, than such a master of a ship can. He must not be too hasty to be rich, but go on gently and with patience, as things will naturally go. This method, without aiming to be a fine gentleman before his time, will carry a man more comfortably and surely through the world than going to sea, unless it be a great chance indeed. I pray God keep you and yours."

"Your loving brother,"
"JOSEPH BALL."
(From "Old Church Ministers and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade. Vol. 2, p. 128.)

His Father Planter

George Washington's father is said to have been a plain, honest, energetic and industrious planter, whose wealth, aside from some interest in an iron foundry, was mainly in lands. The house in which he lived was constructed of "rough wood," made in the roughest fashion, with but "four rooms, an attic and a kitchen behind, on the outside of which was a large chimney." B. F. de Castro says in an article, entitled "The Traditional Washington Vindicated," in "The Magazine of American History": "The resources of the father of Washington secured to him only a very humble education, while at his majority he could look forward to nothing more than a little plantation on the Rappahannock as his portion of the family estate. By the passing away of an elder brother, nevertheless, he was left in possession of a more ample patrimony, which increased with his marriage, while assiduous study after returning from school added largely to his knowledge and general attainments, though no one ever fancied that he came to be a learned man. Little more than general reading was added

handsome, noble and mild. He is tall (at the least five feet eight inches). In the evening I was at supper with him, and I mark it a fortunate day that in which I have been able to behold a man so truly great. His physiognomy has something grave and serious, but it is never stern, and on the contrary, becomes softened by the most gracious and amiable smile. He is affable and converses with his officers familiarly and gaily." He adds the following: "I was told that Washington said grace when there was no clergyman, but I did not perceive that he made this prayer, yet I remember in taking his place at the table, he made a gesture and said a word, which I took for a piece of politeness, and which was perhaps a religious action."

"These representations are not of an apocryphal nature framed out of men's fancies in late times," adds De Costa, "a tissue of tradition that has grown with the lapse of years. They are the words of men who knew Washington and such testimony might be multiplied almost indefinitely by witnesses of the highest credibility, who had observed the hero under all circumstances and who had watched his motions in public and in private, upon the battlefield and in the cabinet and in all the varied relations that in the course of years he was called on to sustain. The business of the detractor, therefore, is to show that he has better means of knowing Washington at the end of a century than they had when the object of their admiration was still alive."

It is a little curious to notice here that the writers who object to Weems are inclined to follow in his steps, so far at least as his disinclination to the "demi-god" may be concerned, for it is the "rector of Mount Vernon" who complains that, "In most of the elegant orations pronouncing his praise, you see nothing of Washington below the clouds has been called to the fact that no one ever made Washington a demi-god."

Marriage of Washington

The marriage of George Washington to Martha Custis, the wealthy widow of Daniel Park Custis, was performed Jan. 17, 1759, at the "White House," the bride's residence near Williamsburg, Va., by the Rev. David Mossom, rector of St. Peter's church. Mrs. Washington was the daughter of John Dandridge of New Kent county, Va. She was born in May, 1732, and was, therefore, by three months the junior of Washington. She was married to her first husband in 1749.

"There is a local tradition," says De Costa, "that when Washington was on his way to the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, he stopped at Mr. Hill's, a short distance up the river from the White House, to spend the night and there for the first time met the amiable widow."

"It was several months after their marriage before they removed to Mount Vernon, during which Washington never left his bride except to attend the Provincial Assembly. Mr. Custis left Mrs. Washington two children, nearly 50,000 English pounds in money, and very extensive landed possessions. From this, however, one third was to be absolutely the property of the widow. The balance was to be evenly divided between the boy and girl, now respectively six and four. Washington was appointed by the proper authorities as curator of the children's property. Needless to remark that he performed the duties of guardian with entire honesty."

"As Washington was quite wealthy at the time of his marriage, his wife's ample dowry largely increased his income, so that he could well live in the style then indulged in by the wealthy landed gentry. Being an admirable horseman, he rarely took a seat in his handsome carriage, but Mrs. Washington and her friends generally made ceremonious visits in her coach, drawn by four fine horses and attended by liveried servants. Notwithstanding his great wealth he kept an accurate account of his receipts and expenditures. He was precise to a penny, both in paying and receiving. . . . As he had no children of his own, he grew very fond of his wife's little boy and girl." (From "Washington and Other Great Military Commanders.")

Indians His Friends

In 1770, Washington made his memorable voyage from Ft. Pitt to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. As already noted he was no stranger to canoes and hardihood, and was familiar with the forest wilds. He was not only acquainted with the Indians who traversed them, but he had won their friendship and love, which served him to good advantage in the voyage referred to.

At that time the whole extent of the territory of the United States did not exceed 500,000 square miles and the population was not more than 3,000,000. The inhabitants being scattered, civilization having just begun to cross the Alleghenies, the roads were consequently poor, and the country through which Washington had to travel to reach Ft. Pitt was wild and mountainous, making the journey both tedious and difficult. On Oct. 5 he set out from Mount Vernon on horseback, in company with Dr. Craik, his lifelong friend and companion-at-arms at the battle of Great Meadows, and two servants. On Oct. 12 they reached the home of Captain Crawford, who resided at a place known as "Stewart's Crossing." As Washington was desirous of visiting a tract of land which he had purchased for his brother Augustine, and located 16 miles distant, he decided to remain as his guest for a few days, at the end of which time they resumed their journey, accompanied by Captain Crawford and a boy belonging to him. After a long and tedious ride

of "forty-three and a half measured miles," they reached Pittsburgh, then a town of about 20 log houses, ranged in streets along the Monongahela river, and applied for lodging at the tavern of a man named Semple, who, Washington says in his diary, "kept a very good house of public entertainment."

Preparations for Voyage

After giving in detail an account of a visit to the home of Colonel Croghan a few miles up the Monongahela, where he was visited by the celebrated chief, White Wings, and his band of Indians, who expressed great pleasure at meeting him, and more fully describing the situation of Pittsburgh or Ft. Pitt, as it was then known, Washington began preparations for his intended voyage. He first employed an Indian named Pheasant and a young warrior as interpreter and guide to accompany him, after which he engaged several canoes and furnished them with provisions enough to last till their return. Besides obtaining other necessities, and embarked on the 20th of October with the following named persons, including the Indians mentioned: Robert Bell, William Harrison, Capt. William Crawford, Dr. Craik, Daniel Rendon, Charles Morgan, Lieutenant Hamilton, Colonel Croghan and a Mr. McGee, the last three named only accompanying them a few miles down the river.

Had the leader of this party been any other than George Washington, whose mere name was a protection from harm among the Indians, well might they have hesitated about venturing on this expedition, since the only whites below Pittsburgh were a few hunters and land speculators. Ft. Henry, now Wheeling, W. Va., was not settled by the Zane brothers till 1782, 12 years later, being at the time of Washington's visit the camping ground of Indians. Vast forests stretched in all directions, being infested with bears, wolves, catamounts and other wild animals, while the more open portions of the country were traversed by immense herds of buffalo, deer, etc., and dotted here and there with Indian villages.

His Coming Announced

It is supposed that when the Indians learned of Washington's contemplated visit in their country they sent scouts in all directions to announce his coming, as he seems to have been met all along the river by expectant bands of Indians, provided with game and other gifts. A few miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha they were met by Kishshuta and his hunting party, who, in order not to retard Washington's progress, moved his camp some distance below, where he prepared a feast and reception for him. Having called a council of his warriors who "went through with great formality," each expressing gratitude to him for his endeavors to make peace between them and the whites, they begged him to further use his influence to cement the friendship then existing. As a further token of regard, they presented him with a "quarter of a very fine buffalo." Washington tells us that Kishshuta was one of the Six Nations and "the head of those on the river." He also found in him an old acquaintance who accompanied him to the French in 1763.

Washington mentions having examined personally many tracts of land along the shores of the Ohio river which he marked for a future surveyor. Some days, he tells us, he sent his canoes ahead and walked for miles at a stretch, accompanied by other members of his party, who amused themselves with shooting game, which was plentiful. On the thirty-first they reached the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where they encamped, ascending that stream to the mouth of Buffalo creek, a distance of about 14 miles, the following day; and after finding a suitable place to land they set out on a hunting expedition. "This country," the diary says, "abounds in buffaloes and wild game of all kinds, as also in all kinds of wild fowl, there being in the bottoms a great many small grassy ponds or lakes, which are full of swan, geese and ducks of different kinds." Some of his party went up the Kanawha four or five miles higher.

Chief Recalled Battle

Near the junction of the Ohio and Great Kanawha, Washington was again treated to a surprise in the visit of a noted chief who informed him he had come a great distance to pay him homage, having brought with him an interpreter and a number of his tribe. He then proceeded to make known to him that he had seen him 10 years before in the great battle of Monongahela, and noting the fact that he had appeared to be the leader of his forces, he gave orders to his braves to fire at him, saying that he had also shot at him many times himself, but the balls of their rifles fell harmlessly at his side. Astonished beyond measure at the fidelity of their efforts, he at length concluded that Washington was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit, and accordingly ordered his men to cease firing.

Dr. Craik, who was present at the interview, afterwards related the incident to Mr. Custis of Arlington, who is said to have "dramatized it in a piece called 'The Indian Prophecy.'" On Nov. 13 the voyagers set out for their return home, reaching Mount Vernon Dec. 7, after an "absence of nine weeks and one day."

Captain Crawford afterward returned to the Ohio valley and surveyed the lands Washington had marked. There is said to be a letter from this man still in existence that was written in 1774, informing Washington that "the cabin" he had "built on the island" was complete and ready for occupancy. The island referred to was afterward known as Blennerhassett's island, and still retains the name. In 1784 Captain Craw-

ford was captured by a band of Indians under command of the infamous Simon Girty, a white man, and cruelly executed.

Previous to the voyage just narrated, Washington had served with honor and distinction as an officer in the American army, during the French and Indian war, an account of which has been omitted in this article. After appropriating the lands he had located to fulfill the pledge to the army, he presented to Washington College, Lexington, Va., the shares that had been voted him for services rendered.

In 1773 Miss Custis passed away. In 1774 her brother, young Custis, married a Miss Calvert.

On April 19, 1775, Washington was elected commander-in-chief of the American army. Having served eight years he at length resigned, Dec. 23, 1783, and retired to Mt. Vernon. The following year, 1784, he again visited the lands he had located in western Virginia, and while in the vicinity of the Little Kanawha, he probably occupied the cabin referred to. At 37 years Washington was again called from his agricultural pursuits at Mt. Vernon and by a unanimous vote of the people in 1789 he was elected to the Presidency. On his way to the seat of government he was met and saluted with cheers by the inhabitants, and on reaching the brow of a hill near Scranton, Pa., he was surprised to behold on the bridge that crossed the Assanipet creek, a triumphal arch erected under the superintendence of the women of that place. In the beautiful crown of the arch, which was made of flowers and laurels, were displayed in large characters the following:

"Dec. 26, 1776.
"The hero who defended the mothers will also protect the daughters."

"On the north side," says the historian, "were little girls dressed in white, with garlands on their heads and baskets of flowers on their arms. In the second row stood the young ladies, and behind them the matrons of the neighborhood. When Washington was passing the arch the children began singing the ode:

"Welcome, mighty chief, once more,
Welcome to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow."

"Virgins fair and matrons grave—
These thy conquering arms did save—
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
Strew your hero's way with flowers."

On April 30, 1789, the chancellor of the state of New York administered the oath of his office in the presence of a vast concourse of people. After serving two terms Washington refused a third election, and in 1796 made his farewell address to the people and retired to Mt. Vernon. The following year on account of threatened hostilities between the United States and France he accepted the appointment of lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army.

Having no children Washington bequeathed Mt. Vernon and a large portion of his estate to his wife, who had been his companion for more than 40 years. Three years later it became the property of his nephew, Bushrod Washington. He also left an allowance to each of his relatives, beside leaving sufficient for his negroes, whom he directed to be emancipated, "lamenting that impediments insurmountable had prevented his liberating them before."

FOREST SERVICE SHOWS DEFICIT

LOS ANGELES—The annual report of the federal forestry service, made public recently by the secretary of agriculture, shows that the Angeles national forest, of which Supervisor R. H. Charlton is in charge, stands third among the 19 districts of California in the matter of revenues.

The local district was operated at a loss of nearly \$40,000 to the government. The total deficit of the service was about \$4,000,000.

Receipts of the local district aggregated \$20,084.41 and \$58,077.47 was expended. The net revenue of the service for the year was \$1,968,993, as against \$5,919,939.96 expenditures.

The largest source of revenue for this district comes under the caption of special uses, such as rentals, power-house franchises and water rights. This netted the department \$17,430.30. The government collected \$864 in timber sales and \$107,305 from grazing privileges.

During the year the government expended \$1,086,509.89 fighting forest fires.

CONNING TOWER FOR PORT WARDEN

LOS ANGELES—A glass conning tower is to be constructed on the San Pedro city hall for the use of Don C. Fugitt, port warden. The harbor committee, the building committee and the finance committee have joined in recommending that the glass house be built. It will cost about \$700.

The plan is to enclose the balcony on the second floor of the city hall at San Pedro, that looks out to sea. The enclosure is to be of glass so that the port warden may sit at his desk and keep his eye on every point of the harbor.

CALIFORNIA RANCH PLANTS ALMONDS

CHICO, Cal.—More than half of the Konning ranch in the Durham almond section in Butte county has been planted to the luscious nut and indications are that this section will become one of the foremost in California for the culture of almonds.

INVENTION OF ENGLISH AVIATOR EXPECTED TO INSURE STABILITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is not generally realized how rapidly the class of engines necessary for propelling aeroplanes has been developed. Whilst it is true that the principle of the internal combustion engine had been brought to a very high state of perfection before experiments were carried out with the aeroplane, the type of engine employed in the latter differs very much from that in use in the ordinary motor car, owing mainly to its extreme lightness. The numerous long flights which have already been accomplished by many of the leading airmen has proved not only the reliability of the engine but the great advance made in the design of the aeroplane, and it is recognized that in the event of a reliable attachment for insuring the stability of the aeroplane being designed, flight by means of a heavier than air machine would become almost as safe as traveling in a motor car.

Experiments have been carried out from time to time, with the main object of insuring this much needed stability. The gyroscope has generally played the most important part in these experiments with the result that the aeroplane has been kept so rigid that the planes have been unable to with-

stand the pressure of the wind, and have consequently collapsed or been seriously damaged. The gyroscope has accordingly not proved a success.

Mr. Dunne, who was formerly attached to the army balloon factory, has however paid special attention to the question, and judging from some flights made by him recently, has found an entirely satisfactory solution of this great problem. The main features of Mr. Dunne's discovery is that he has resorted to no mechanical appliances; that is to say, he has attained his object by merely altering the design and curve of the various planes of his machine, with the result that he is able to travel at a speed of over 60 miles an hour without touching the control levers. The exhibition was made at the Eastchurch aerodrome, and is considered by those who witnessed it to mark a further important stage in the development of the aeroplane.

It is well known that if the pilot of the ordinary aeroplane released his hold on the control levers for any length of time the aeroplane would soon come to grief, and it will be readily seen what a remarkable discovery Mr. Dunne has made in that he is able to fly in the monoplane which he has recently designed without interfering with the control in any way, while he wrote a note

with the greatest ease. Further exhibitions and experiments will doubtless be made, and those interested in the future of the aeroplane are looking forward to the results with the utmost interest.

It would be impossible to enumerate the advantages that must inevitably be the outcome of such a discovery, but it will suffice to say that should the design invented by Mr. Dunne prove as successful as is anticipated the utility and reliability of the aeroplane will have increased a thousandfold, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the aeroplane will, from that moment, enter the realm of practical utility, and be of the greatest service to mankind. To take but one instance, the postoffice supplied with a fleet of such machines would be in a position to deliver the mail at distant points in an incredibly short space of time. Such an instance might be multiplied ad infinitum, and a moment's thought will reveal to what an extent the commercial world would profit by the advent of such an invention; and it is safe to say that the number of aeroplanes will multiply at a rate that could only be compared to the increase in the number of motor cars during the comparatively few years since they first proved to be a reliable means of locomotion.

CHANGE IN CALENDAR OF CHINA WILL BE BIG AID TO BUSINESS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Last year, it will be remembered, the Emperor of China issued an edict, or rather an edict was issued in his name, expressing approval of the proposal to change the calendar of China to the Gregorian calendar. At that time it was regarded as little more than a pious hope, and it was felt that the great bulk of the nation was opposed to so radical a change, which interfered not a little with their traditions and customs.

Now, however, there is every prospect of such a change being introduced very shortly. For one thing, the people of the new republic do not wish to date their proceedings from such and such a year in the reign of Cheong Hwa, the name of the reigning monarch, and some of the revolutionaries at one time proposed using the name of a former great Chinese Emperor. Other and perhaps wiser counsels recommend the adoption of the western calendar, and there can be little doubt that when order is established and the new government is really in power such a change will be among the first to be introduced.

The advantages of the change are apparent to every one who has business relations with China. It was exceedingly awkward to have two separate systems. Dates were always calculated with difficulty. Misunderstandings frequently arose. Holidays came to interrupt the course of business at inopportune times. All that will disappear and it will add to the general convenience to find holidays synchronize.

Canton, which is the most progressive city in China, has already decided upon the change and on Jan. 1 salutes and crackers were fired in celebration of the occasion. Of course the general acceptance will be a matter of time, but the provincial government has begun at the right time, which is at once.

SCHOOL FOR DIVERS IN SCOTLAND HELPS FISHER LADS TO RISE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. ABBS HAVEN, Scotland—A lady in Scotland has founded a school for divers, the principal object of which is to give employment for fisher lads, since their work has become somewhat scarce owing to the monopoly of large power craft. Miss Jane Hay of St. Abbs Haven, Berwickshire, a member of the local school board, conceived the idea of promoting a ship cooks club, and from the members of this club the lads are chosen to be trained in helmet diving.

Official recognition has been granted by the Berwickshire county council to the course of instruction in diving, and in future this will be recorded upon the certificates granted the young divers. Pupils are not only drawn from Berwickshire, but some have come from Durham county, from Ross-shire and also from Paisley, which is an inland town. The dress and helmet, bought in London, costs £100. In regard to the wages of divers, the pay varies from £5 to £12 a week for ordinary work; salvage work is paid by results, and one man actually made £5000 out of a single wreck.

The clearness of the water at St. Abbs is a great advantage to young divers, who have an instructor of wide experience in the art. Pupils vary greatly in the quickness with which they acquire proficiency. One of the St. Abbs lads on the first occasion on which he descended under the sea could speak to the instructor, write on the slate, etc., whereas it might take others a long time to arrive at this stage of perfection.

TOWN PLANNING EXHIBIT IN CORK SHOWS ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire. — "As the world progresses, our own ideas must advance, too, if we want to keep up with the times," said Mr. Hill, architect, as he lectured at the town planning exhibition in Cork. "We must move another step forward, and improve not only the plans of buildings but the planning of the towns themselves."

He emphasized the importance of good houses for the people who have to use them. Even front doors should be good, and the houses should have plenty of open spaces around them. He considered also that two or three good playgrounds for the children could easily be made in Cork, for he maintained the children's playgrounds were just as useful as wide roads.

A number of useful models of small houses were to be seen at the exhibition, as well as plans and drawings of garden suburbs which have been laid out in England. Mr. Kennedy, engineer of the Cork district council showed plans of the layout of the village of Tower and a model of it which one of his tenants had made. There were also some fascinating models of laborers' cottages, the insides of which could be seen by lifting the roof.

PEACE ECUADOR'S GREAT NEED

More Rapid Development Seems Assured in "Panama" Hat Country With Cessation of Political Upheavals

With the opening of the Panama canal a new era is dawning for the Latin Americas. Already the eyes of the world are centering north and south of the isthmus of Panama. So the Monitor has arranged for a series of special articles, to be published on Wednesdays, presenting glimpses of the remarkable activity which is now bringing the sister republics into the limelight. History is in the making in the western hemisphere, and the present series aims to show the vital elements at work. Today's article, the sixth of the series, deals with Ecuador.



Carrera de Venezuela, the principal street in Quito, the inland capital of Ecuador

IF EVER a nation has been tried in political fire, Ecuador can assuredly say that both from within and from without there have been such things to contend with—as for a time seemed little less than of staggering proportions to this republic which, geographically considered, is one of the most fortunately situated in the southern hemisphere.

It is the hope of all well-wishers of the Ecuadorian republic that the political upheavals have come to an end. The events of January are still a much discussed topic in Latin American circles. Both at Guayaquil, the seaport, and at the inland capital of Quito, disinterested citizens of the country are now getting together in an effort to straighten out the political tangle and prepare for a regime that shall have stability for its foundation.

V-shaped as is Ecuador, the three sides of the country are met by Colombia to the north, Peru to the southward and the Pacific ocean to the west. There is a splendid coast line, with fine harbors, and few Latin American republics will be equally fortunate as to position, when the Panama canal is taken into consideration. Internally considered, there is a great task before the nation at the present time. Development has been slow, owing to the unsettled state of affairs that has prevailed, and foreign capital will have to be assured that there shall be no repetition of what in former years has proved a handicap to progress.

The Natural Wealth

The natural wealth of Ecuador is very great. The mountains are rich in all kinds of ore. Exports of raw materials, such as hides and cocoa beans, are increasing with each year, and while the Panama hat may naturally be expected to be a product of the country of that name, it may be said for the sake of information that Ecuador furnishes most of the world's "Panama" hats.

It is interesting to learn that the republic of Panama, having been designated as the home of the Panama hat, not long ago set out to earn title to this designation by encouraging within its borders cultivation of the Carludovicia palmata, the shrub which furnishes the toquilla straw by importing weaving teachers from Ecuador, and by establishing schools for the promulgation of this "infant industry." The Panamanian experiment proved so successful that Honduras has imitated the example. In explanation of the name "Panama" it may be said that at one time all hats of this nature were shipped from the isthmus of Panama. Hence the distribution point stamped the article with a name that in reality should have been credited to Ecuador, since nowhere does the toquilla straw grow to better advantage.

As for the name of Ecuador, that is due to the republic's location below the equator. There is some disagreement as to what is the extent of the country's territory, for the boundary disputes with the neighbor to the north and the neighbor to the south have not been finally settled. It is estimated that Ecuador is about the size of Missouri and Arkansas, or about 116,000 square miles. Quito, the capital, has a population of

80,000 and there are about 1,500,000 in the country at large.

Notwithstanding the internal difficulties, Ecuador has valiantly continued its educational policy and in some respects it is even more advanced along this line than other republics of Latin America. For instance, sending Ecuadorian students to foreign countries has been a useful method employed by the government, and this has proved exceedingly valuable. At the present time there are 64 young men of the country enjoying these foreign scholarships.

That the United States institutions have attracted attention is evident from the fact that there are 29 Ecuadorian students in New York. There is one student in San Francisco. As for Ecuadorian students elsewhere, Paris has 16, Geneva eight, Antwerp three, Hamburg three, Barcelona one, Liverpool three of them.

Consular Service

In the matter of its consular service, Ecuador comes to the front with a measure that shows practicality. Beginning with April of the present year, the government will hold examinations for the purpose of obtaining a corps of young men from which to select prospective consuls. The department of foreign relations at Quito has the matter in hand. By sending representative consuls to leading world ports the nation expects to do much toward establishing commercial confidence.

While some sections of Ecuador lend themselves to agricultural pursuits, the largest immediate development will undoubtedly come through mining. Remarkable engineering obstacles have been overcome in the completion of the new railroad which leads from the seaport of Guayaquil to Quito, which rests 10,000 feet above sea level, and in fact all the railroad. But the visitor has a fine chance to see mountain scenery on a scale of exceptional grandeur. Apart from the scenic beauty, however, there is the practical fact that within those mountains are stored vast quantities of coal and other minerals, and it is here that progressive Ecuador will find an opportunity to enrich itself.

With the cocoa bean proving an important export article, what is known as "vegetable ivory" is also becoming decidedly valuable, because this product is in great demand by manufacturers abroad. The Spanish name for this "ivory" is "corozo." It is the fruit of the tagua palm, and it is said that no better substitute for the elephant tusk product exists today. The tagua palm grows wild on the west coast of South America. It is a stunted palm fern, and the fruit is somewhat similar in appearance to the coconut. The white seeds are the "vegetable ivory." Hamburg, Germany, is the center for the trade. The product, placed in the German seaport, brings about \$9 per 100 pounds. The average annual export of "vegetable ivory" from Ecuador is more than 20,000 tons. It is manufactured into buttons, umbrella handles and similar articles.

and it requires much complicated machinery before the erstwhile "corozo" becomes identified with things to wear and to use.

Political Situation

Coming back to the political situation and as regards its relations with other nations, Ecuador will require skilful guidance in order to steer clear of the international shoals that seem to be in the way. The boundary dispute with Colombia seems no longer so acute as formerly, but the Peruvian government appears as yet undecided what should be done in its particular instance.

Not long ago, Senor Alfredo Flores y Caamaño, first secretary of the Ecuadorian legation at Washington, on behalf of his government issued a statement dealing with the boundary situation. The document was published at the capital, and specified that it was for the press of the United States, so as to correct misinformation. The paper dealt principally with the question of rightful ownership to the disputed region, and covered many years, detailing former understandings and treaties. The Ecuadorian government insists that the treaty of Lima, in 1832, is the only agreement that fully covers the situation. Ecuador claims also that it is the only legitimate heir of the "great Colombia," and that since Peru has always recognized this fact, there should be no great difficulty in making a satisfactory settlement.

Not long ago things looked decidedly threatening between the two neighbors, and it was only the good counsel of the United States and Brazil that kept the nations from trying strength on the battlefield. Within the last few months, however, a decidedly more hopeful situation has been created, and it is firmly believed that arbitration may be able to accomplish what the respective chancelleries of Ecuador and Peru have so far been unable to bring out. Peace within and without is the first requisite before the Ecuadorian republic can claim title to the great things which every South American nation aspires to achieve.

"LADIES' NIGHT" FOR AERO CLUB

Members of the Aero Club of New England will have their first "ladies' night" on the evening of March 5 at the Hotel Somerset with a reception and dinner, after which some of the members of the club will tell of their experiences in balloon flights.

The speakers will include Mrs. David Todd of Amherst, wife of Professor Todd, who made an ascension to observe Halley's comet, taking Mrs. Todd as a passenger and Mrs. H. Helm Clayton.

ODD BRUSHES TO RECEIVE Members of the Society of Odd Brushes, now holding an exhibition at the Boston Art Club, will receive at the clubhouse, Dartmouth and Newbury streets, from 3:30 to 5 this afternoon. Mrs. Eugene N. Foss will preside at the refreshment table.

PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CAR SYSTEM TO BE TESTED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is probable that before long a "zone" system of fares will be adopted by the omnibus companies and railways of the new traffic combine in London, subject always to the approval of the police. This innovation is an experiment which is being tried with a view to loading and unloading the carriages and omnibuses in a shorter time. The pay-as-you-enter system has been tried in several of the big cities of the world and has often proved to be a success. The old-fashioned method of collecting fares after entering a vehicle will be superseded, and each passenger as he passes the conductor will present him with his fare, or with a coupon ticket as an equivalent.

The disadvantage of this form of payment appears to be the time it will take for the conductor to give the proper change to the passengers as they enter. A member of the Daily News staff had a conversation with a well known authority on this subject, who said, "All that has happened so far is that tentative proposals have been laid before those who are responsible for the working of the combined interests of the underground railway company of London to make an experiment on two motor 'buses. These will be fitted with a special platform with separate exits and entrances."

The system of zone fares will be introduced in order to use this method, which will work in this way: In the case of a zone extending from the Bank to Regent street the ticket would be blue up to that point, yellow up to the next point, somewhere beyond the Marble Arch, and another color beyond this again. The zones would include the combined tickets on railway and bus. This method, it is declared, will be quite simple, but guides will be needed to aid the passengers at first.

As long ago as 1904 the District Railway, which is one of the members of the new combine, obtained powers from Parliament for the introduction of a system of zone fares. Some time must elapse before the zone fares are introduced, for as yet nothing is definitely known of the attitude of the police towards the system in question.

WORKERS OF TODAY SEE SLAVERY SIDE OF ANCIENT NATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of his first lecture on "The Evolution of England," given at University College, Prof. A. F. Pollard said that it had been pointed out by the representatives of the Workers Educational Association that no matter what historical subject they set down for working men, sooner or later they would be brought by the class to discuss the question of socialism.

Working class students cared little about the literary and artistic perfection of ancient Greek civilization; what did appeal to them was the fact that it was based on slavery. If the lecture was about Rome they quickly perceived that there had been absolutely no attempt in that city to establish a system of primary education.

On the other hand, students at Oxford and Cambridge, when writing and speaking about ancient Athens, had said little about the slavery which existed there and a great deal about the perfection of art and literature. They could not help feeling that if they had lived in those times they would have sat at the feet of Socrates and Plato; at any rate, they would never have been slaves. A working class audience, however, would feel that if they had lived then they would have been slaves, and, therefore, they

GIORDANO BRUNO'S TRIAL COMPARED TO MODERN PROCEDURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first of a series of lectures on historical trials, as illustrative of legal procedure, which Sir John Macdonell, as professor of comparative law, is delivering, was devoted to the trial of Giordano Bruno. This trial is a good example of the ecclesiastical system of procedure, a system which profoundly affected that of the ordinary secular courts, and which was one of the most scientific systems ever invented.

The circumstances of the times, said the lecturer, full as they were of marvelous changes, explained the strange law, prosecution and fate of Bruno. Bruno lived at a time when the renaissance was in full vigor, and the man was typical of the period. He was the wandering scholar, so common at that period, traveling from place to place, a restless, roving spirit, lecturing, talking, declaiming, and preaching disconcerting novelties.

Quarrelsome, disputations, full of new ideas, it was not long before he made every place too hot to hold him. The great discoveries of his time seem to have obsessed his thoughts, a time when the magnitude of the universe was dawning upon men, as the result, among other things, of the discovery of America and of the teachings of Copernicus.

In spite of the fact that he was known all over Europe and that he was a fugitive from the inquisition, Bruno was induced to go to Venice by a pupil, who immediately lodged an information against him. Then came the famous trial. As one read the advice and precepts in Eymeric's "Directorium Inquisitionum," with their profound knowledge of mental pathology, one saw how crude were the devices of modern cross-examination compared with the methods there advocated.

Perhaps never more intelligence had been put at the service of law than in framing and working the machinery of a system which, based on the loftiest professions, did untold harm. The examinations of the accused were so many and so protracted as to crush or depress the most buoyant spirit. At first Bruno's demeanor was bold, in fact almost aggressive, but gradually a change came; he confessed his faults and on his knees implored mercy.

What happened in the five or six years during which he lay in prison it was, said the lecturer, impossible to say. The matter remained a mystery. All we knew was that Bruno emerged from prison only to go to the stake. According to the view of the lawyers of the period Bruno was no doubt guilty—guilty of not being afraid to go into the full light. The fact was that considerations of guilt or justice had little to do with the question. One did not think of guilt or justice when arresting a devastating flood. One did what was most effectual. In the same way there were men in those times who felt that they were concerned with the arresting of the most destructive of floods, overturning all settled order.

In ancient times the main business of courts was the assertion of power, and it was fear that brought back the primitive conception of the function of a court: fear of change; fear on the part of the upholders of the old order of things; fear of an emergence into the full light. Where such fear was, justice could not be, and a court became simply an instrument of power. The fact was that the word trial, by which we now describe legal proceedings, was modern and misleading. It assumed unprejudiced inquiry and a final decision after balancing conflicting evidence. When order had been secured, the King sat firmly on his throne, and rebellion put down, men could afford to think of justice.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA RAILWAY PLAN AIDED BY PASSAGE OF BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Another step in the direction of connecting western Australia with the rest of the commonwealth by railway was taken recently, when a bill authorizing the government to grant the commonwealth the crown land necessary for the construction of the line in so far as it will traverse South Australian territory was passed by the House of Assembly. The premier (Hon. J. Verran), in introducing the measure, explained that the commonwealth government were anxious to see it passed so that the construction of the line could be started from the Port Augusta end without delay. A similar bill has been passed by the western Australian government.

On the route selected by the preliminary survey the length of the proposed line from Port Augusta to the point (62 miles north of Eucla) where it reaches the boundary of western Australia is 601½ miles. To this point the line passed through unleased lands of the crown for a distance of 338 miles, and through leased country for a distance of 263 miles. Power is given in the bill for the commonwealth to compulsorily acquire any of the leased land necessary for the construction of the line, but it is, of course, understood that the commonwealth government will pay compensation to the lessees for any land so taken.

From the point on the boundary at which the line will enter western Australian territory the route of the preliminary survey continues almost due west to Kalgoorlie, a distance of about 462 miles.

The construction of the line will do much to foster interstate trade, especially between South Australia and her western neighbor, and it is also considered necessary from a military standpoint. In addition it will open up an immense area of country which is considered rich in mineral and pastoral possibilities.

EXTENSION TUNNEL FOR LONDON CAR LINE IS NEAR COMPLETION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Central London railway, from the Bank to Liverpool street, is being extended and the boring of the tunnels for this purpose is now nearly finished. The length of the extension is about 2500 feet. After leaving the Bank station the two extending tunnels converge into a large cross-over tunnel, from which there extend two side ones, about 600 feet long. The new 12 foot tunnels join on to these two side ones, which now become a portion of the main line.

The station at Liverpool street is constructed in two parallel lengths of tube about 21 feet diameter, beyond which are the necessary sidings. The trains run in and out of one siding to cross over from the "up" to "down" line, while the other siding is available for disabled trains. The 12ft. 5in. tunnels have been bored at the rate of 15 feet in 24 hours, and over 8000 tons of cast iron have been used in the construction of tunnels alone. There will be three different ways of ascending to the surface and in addition to stairways there will be two lifts and two escalators, or moving stairways, the same as that which is now at Earl's court.

The work of constructing the tunnels under the platform at Liverpool street has been most ingenious. The traffic of the Great Eastern railway has continued as usual, though heavy brick walls had to be undermined. The cost of the extension, including stations, is estimated at about £300,000.

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News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

SENATORS ATTEMPT TO PIERCE MYSTERY OF CAILLAUX POLICY

Debate in French Senate on Negotiations Which Led to Moroccan Treaty Is Continued by Several Members

ENTENTE CHEERED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The debate in the Senate on the negotiations which led to the Moroccan treaty, is being continued with vigor. Attempts are being made to pierce the veil of mystery which, to some extent, at any rate, still surrounds M. Caillaux's diplomacy, and to find out more definitely what his policy would have committed France.

M. Jénouvrier openly declared that M. Caillaux had attempted entirely to alter the trend of French policy. He summed up his charges under five heads: 1. The abandonment of the opposition to the Bagdad railway. 2. The cession of the French Congo, as well as some French possessions in the Pacific. 3. The admission of German quotations to the bourse. 4. The inclusion of a German representative, alternately with those of France and the United Kingdom, as president of the Ottoman debt commission. 5. A general political agreement, which would have sacrificed not only the triple entente, but even the possibility of the recovery of Alsace Lorraine.

These charges were so specific and comprehensive that the prime minister intervened with a request to know what proof the speaker had of his assertions. M. Jénouvrier replied by referring to the evidence of M. de Selves, who was foreign minister in M. Caillaux's cabinet. This drew from M. de Selves the declaration that he had no knowledge of the proceedings. M. Jénouvrier admitted that this might be the case, but asserted that the ex-foreign secretary had again and again been on the eve of resigning, and so publicly drawing attention to what was going on; but that he had been patriotic enough to accomplish without a sensation something which if accomplished with a sensation would have made him intensely popular.

M. de Selves nodded his head to this statement in acquiescence, and amidst the loudest cheers M. Jénouvrier went on to detail with great particulars the negotiations which M. Caillaux had carried on through the intervention of foreign bankers. Later in the debate the new senator, M. Pierre Baudin, who was the reporter of the committee which inquired into the negotiations for the Moroccan treaty, endeavored to calm matters by explaining that the committee had dropped the inquiry, on the ground that it regarded the differences between M. Caillaux and M. de Selves as rather a cabinet than a national question. It is doubtful whether M. Baudin's attempt to prevent the continuation of the controversy will, however, be successful, as it is understood that there are deputies, including M. Jaures, who are determined to bring the matter up again when the question is discussed in the Chamber.

M. Baudin was followed by M. Pichon, who negotiated the agreement of 1909. M. Pichon made no secret of the fact that he distrusted the new arrangement. He described M. Caillaux's treaty as one that would have to be endured, rather than anything else, and he expressed the opinion that it would be more calculated to fritter away the strength of France in Africa than to have any other effect. When, at the end of his speech, he addressed himself to the defense of the triple entente, the temper of the House was clearly manifested.

The loud and persistent cheering which followed his words showed that, in his defense of the Russian alliance and the entente with the United Kingdom, the Senate was practically one with him. France, he declared, would not change the basis of her foreign policy, but, in the words of the great speech recently delivered by Sir Edward Grey, maintain her friendships and her alliances, and draw them closer than they had been before.

LINER TITANIC NOW IN DRYDOCK AT BELFAST, IRE.

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—The great White Star liner Titanic, sister ship to the Olympic, has been moved from along side the wharf to the drydock. She is being fitted out by Harland & Wolff of this city.

The operations, which were watched with a great deal of interest, were entirely successful. The enormous vessel was towed out from the wharf and carefully drawn in through the open gates of the dock, without any difficulty. High water was at 10:58 a. m. and by 11:15 o'clock the transfer of the ship had been completed. Ropes steadying the vessel were tied to the "pauls" while the work of shoring the vessel up from the dock side was being carried out.

The dock has been pumped dry, the fitting up and furnishing will now go forward rapidly, and the vessel fully finished will, before long, be ready for service.

ART OF ARMOR MAKING GROWTH OF CENTURIES

Israelites, Egyptians and Romans Had Part in Perfecting Processes—Zenith Reached in Feudal Days

WORKERS SKILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—From the standpoint of history the use of armor in one shape or another dated from the moment that metals became sufficiently plentiful to permit of its manufacture. It seems pretty certain that it made its first appearance in the form of the shield and continued to develop in the course of ages until, owing to the employment of firearms and artillery, it generally became obsolete.

The Israelites, the Egyptians and the Persians, most of the leading nations of ancient times in fact, seem to have used armor of some sort. The Greeks wore helmets and greaves to the knee as well as cuirasses and they bore besides the round shield, all of which at that period were, generally speaking, made of bronze. To this equipment, besides greatly improving it, the Romans added shoulder pieces and other minor details and finally the age of chain mail was arrived at, which was in turn succeeded by the more finished article in the nature of plate armor.

Somewhere about the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the armor's art may be said to have attained its zenith. The last periods of this development were influenced by two important phases of history which were far reaching in their effects. The one was the spread of feudalism and the other the European movement known as the Crusades.

The essence of the feudal system was the principle that military service should be rendered in return for land tenure and one can see how the compulsory maintenance by the lordholder of arms and armor in proportion to the breadth of his acres lent a tremendous impetus to this particular industry. During quite 200 years there was a general drift toward Asia Minor and as a result of this intermingling of east and west in the methods and materials of war the European armorers acquired a knack and style in the ornamentation of their work that clearly points to oriental workmanship.

Work of High Standard

The armor's work in older times was not of a rough and ready description, but generally bears the signs of highly wrought workmanship. The various pieces of a suit fit into their positions to a nicety, there are no rough edges, and as a rule very little that is merely careless decorative work. Fashion and reputation have left their hall mark on the armor of each period, and like most other industries it had its distinguished masters. The name of Jacob Topf is, for example, still famous in England, and such names as those of Lorenzo Colman of Augsburg, a German armorer of the sixteenth century, Lucio Pincinino, a

PROJECT TO ABOLISH ENGLISH HALF-TIME LABOR GIVEN PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a conference, which was held lately at Caxton hall, under the joint auspices of the committee for the abolition of half-time labor and the Fabian education group, Dr. Gore, bishop of Oxford, spoke in a most interesting way. He brought forward a resolution thanking the government for their proposal to abolish "half time" labor and at the same time urging them to press forward a bill extending compulsory school attendance up to 14 years of age.

The same resolution also supported the government in their idea of instituting compulsory continuation classes up to the age of 16 years, provided that the "total hours" of labor of the child shall be strictly limited and shall include the time spent in continuation schools. Dr. Gore spoke on the necessity for finding some way of safeguarding and educating a child from the period when it leaves regular attendance at school to the period of full manhood. He thinks that nothing can be more cruel or futile than bringing about compulsory continuation schools without a limitation being put upon the hours of labor. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

UNIVERSITY FOR DACCA, INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—During his recent visit to Dacca the viceroy is understood to have granted a private interview to some of the leading Muhammadans, and to have announced to them that the government had decided to recommend the secretary of state for India to sanction the establishment of a university at Dacca and the appointing of a special education officer for eastern Bengal.



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)
ARMOR FOR MAN AND HORSE
Complete set, of the fifteenth century, belonging to the Wallace collection in London

Milanese, and the Wolfs of Landshut, a family of armorers that are supposed to have worked for Philip II. of Spain, are celebrated in their own countries.

The care and skill that was bestowed upon the decoration of armor is as interesting as the rest of the subject. Some suits are beautifully "channeled" or fluted, others are handsomely engraved with heraldic and legendary designs, while most remarkable of all perhaps, is the inlaid work and the "damascening." A kind of metal work carried on in certain parts of India, and known as "kufgari," is very similar in many respects to the inlaid design on armor. It consists of the grooving of tiny furrows, according to pattern, in the surface of the metal, into which fine drawn gold or silver wire is afterwards hammered. The effect of this process when properly finished off and polished is exceedingly artistic. As for the "damascening," the swords of Damascus have been as famous as the blades of Bilbao, the watered effect of this peculiar treatment of the metals is well known.

Celebrated London Set

A very celebrated set of armor made complete for man and horse, and more valuable because it is practically intact than on account of any association it may bear to a warrior of renown is shown in the accompanying illustration. This particular suit is to be seen at Hertford house in London and belongs to the Wallace collection. It found its way there from Nuremberg, is of French workmanship and is considered to belong to a period between 1460 and 1480. Other notable collections in England are to be found in the armories of the Tower of London and at Windsor castle, as well as in a number of private galleries.

FRENCH WOMEN NOW TAKING UP SUFFRAGE WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—French women are following to some extent in the steps of their British sisters in their demand for the vote.

A deputation of some 20 women suffragists, headed by Mme. Marguerite Durand, proceeded recently to the chamber, where they were received by the Socialist deputy, M. Marcel Sembat, whom they requested to lay before the chamber a proposal for the extension of the vote to women.

The woman suffrage movement does not appear so far to have made much headway in this country, but the visit to the chamber of the deputation of women is not without significance.

MARINE SOCIETY ADDS NEW COURSE TO HELP SHIPPING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to the report of the Marine Society for 1911, there were 222 boys on board the society's training ship Warspite, on Jan. 1, whilst 264 were admitted during the year.

Of these 100 had been drafted to the royal navy and 176 to the merchant service, 15 of those sent into the navy passing as advanced class boys and receiving the admiralty gratuity of £25 in each case.

With the object of increasing the supply of British forecastle hands in British ships a scheme has been drawn by the society and the shipping federation, according to which certain boys are to go through a course of only six months on the Warspite and are then to serve an apprenticeship of two and a half years with the ship owners of the federation.

BERLIN HAS PEACE COMMITTEE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—A committee to further international agreement has just been formed in Berlin. Its special object is, it is stated, to prevent the recurrence of crises such as that of last year.

EDWIN SAVILL CALLS SINGLE TAX SCHEME AN UNFAIR SYSTEM

Urges Surveyors' Institution in London to Oppose Propaganda He Says Would Benefit Non-Landowners

TWO CASES CITED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting of the surveyors' institution held recently in London, Edwin Savill read a paper setting forth his views on the scheme for imposing a single tax on land values instead of the present system of taxation and rating. He first spoke of the vigorous propaganda being carried on by the supporters of the scheme, whose numbers were growing daily.

"The institution," he said, "ought to throw off its aloofness and not silently allow this league for the taxation of land values to go on working, obtaining more and more support, and educating the public to believe in a proposal which we who know, do not believe in, until perhaps their program, through ignorance on the part of the public, which only our profession could remove, receives official sanction."

"The result," he continued, "of putting all taxation upon the site value of land must necessarily be that only those persons who own or use land would pay taxes. Of course, the advocates of the tax say that, as everybody must, directly or indirectly, use land, so every one would have to pay their share, but there are many instances in which enormous profits are made with very little use of land, and of people with huge incomes owning no land and living in comparatively small houses."

He instanced two opposite cases, one a man with possibly £30,000 a year, derived from various interests, foreign and home directorates, and occupying a small office in the city and living in a country house with 30 acres of land rated at £400 a year. Under present conditions he would pay £2425 in rates and taxes, which under the single tax system he would only have to pay £250 a year. The opposite case instanced was a man drawing from an agricultural estate a net income of £30,000 and paying at present £2700 a year in rates and taxes. He, under the single tax system, would be obliged to pay £50,000 a year. Against this, however, he added, it is to be presumed that the rates now paid by the tenant, say £6000 a year, could be passed on to them in additional rent.

Mr. Savill estimated the total site value of land in the United Kingdom at £3,000,000,000. To produce, as the more advanced of the single taxers proposed, the total amount needed annually for all imperial and local purposes by taxing site values, would need a rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound.

The supporters of the scheme, he said, both in their literature and in their meetings state that their proposals if adopted will prove a palliative for all ills, without, however, showing how they will do so, and their chief argument in favor of the system seems to be the unfairness of hardships arising from the present system of taxation.

"I venture to think," he concluded, "that if a fair basis for rating purposes could be devised, it would do much to render their campaign unnecessary and would perhaps be the best method of preventing the realization of proposals which would set up a system even more inequitable than the present."

CASTLE TRENCH DISCOVERED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—During digging operations in the Cour des Ceres at Versailles, remains of one of the trenches of the main of Louis XIII. have been discovered. This castle was demolished to make room for the palace of Versailles, built by Mansard under the personal supervision of Louis XIV.

VOTERS OF HERTFORD REFUSE TO ACCEPT CASTLE AS A GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)

HERTFORD, Eng.—The electors of Hertford were called upon to decide lately upon the question of accepting Hertford castle, which the Marquis of Salisbury has offered to the people of this town. Feeling on this subject has been running rather high, one party being anxious to secure this generous gift and another opposing it on the grounds that the rates would be considerably raised. The only condition attached to the offer was that a nominal rental of £2 6s. a year should be paid for 75 years.

A castle has stood in Hertford for just 1000 years, for when, in 914, the town was fortified by Edward the Elder the first castle came into existence. This was rebuilt in massive style by William I. and has been altered from time to time by other kings since that date. The grounds, which are 5½ acres in extent, were to be used as a great open space for the city, and a scheme for making certain parts of them into tennis and bowling alleys has provoked much opposition in certain quarters. There were to be charges for admis-

ENGLISHMEN DISCUSS THE LIVING-IN SYSTEM

William Paine, Whose Experience Is a Personal One, Writes New Book on 'Shop Slavery and Emancipation'

MR. WELLS DUBIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The question of the living-in system in English shops has been discussed again and again in and out of Parliament. It is, however, so firmly embedded as part of a social and economic system that it seems difficult to alter, nor has it ever been made quite clear that the evils of living-in might not be as bad as the terrors of living-in. William Paine, whose experience of the system is a personal one, has just written a little book, entitled, "Shop Slavery and Emancipation," to which H. G. Wells has contributed an introduction.

Years ago, Mr. Wells wrote a novel named "Kipps," in which something of what Mr. Paine alludes to was set forth, but though "Kipps" was extensively read, nothing has as yet followed in the way of legislation.

"For a wretched couple of years in my boyhood I slept in one of these abominable dormitories he describes, at the insufficient food supplied and drugged in the shop. Then when I was 15 I ran away one Sunday morning to my mother, and told her I would rather die than go on being a draper. That 17 mile tramp, without breakfast, to deliver that ultimatum is still very vivid in my memory. I felt then most desperately wicked, and now I know it was

nearly the best thing I ever did in my life, and not only I, but Mr. Paine, and all the brotherhood of man fled with me that morning out of the house of mean bondage to life and opportunity. But such a lot of us, before it is too late, will not 'rather die,' and there you have the secret of all the tale of pitiful degradation that Mr. Paine recounts so bitterly."

So writes Mr. Wells in his new preface; yet even today he does not himself see clearly the way out. "As for Mr. Paine's remedies," he writes, speaking of Mr. Paine's book, "I cannot so completely indorse them. I have my doubts of the comparative advantage of 'living out' over 'living in.' You will learn something of the former state of affairs from Samuel Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and it seems to me that the choice between the two is little more than the choice between the barrack and the slum."

The fact is that Mr. Wells realizes that the living-in system is part of an economic process which he fears cannot be altered in a moment. He sees, and Mr. Paine sees, that the employer is embedded in the system as completely as the employee, and that it is only by pitiful and mean economies that "private trade" can be kept together. The private employer frequently does his utmost for his employees, sacrificing himself for them, but, as Mr. Paine grimly points out, "it is the good employer who throws dirt in the eyes of the public." Directly legislation is attempted, the enormous difficulties which hedge the matter about spring up. Nevertheless, Mr. Paine's book and Mr. Wells' preface may do something to draw public attention to a condition of things which it is impossible can go on.

NEW GERMAN INCOME TAX INCREASE MEETS A STRONG OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—During the debate on the budget now proceeding in the lower house it is plainly to be seen that the proposed addition to the income tax is a very distasteful measure even in these early days.

From 100 per cent to 110 per cent is the increase on the present amount desired by Dr. Lentze, the new finance minister, but so great is the opposition it is meeting with that it will hardly be seriously handled at present.

Herr von Dallwitz, minister of the interior, spoke with astonishing sharpness regarding those clerks in the government service who had, it was believed, voted for the Social Democrat candidates; he considered them, he said, guilty of treason, which provoked a storm of indignation from the entire "left" parties.

Thus one of the first days of the session was of a lively character, and the announcement made by the minister that there was no prospect of a franchise reform in view of the confusion prevailing among the several parties, did not tend to a better condition of things.

VICEROY WARMLY GREETED IN DACCA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—In spite of the belief that the recent administration changes might be unwelcome to the Muhammadan population of eastern Bengal, Lord Hardinge on the occasion of his recent visit to Dacca received a most cordial welcome. Replying to an address his excellency gave it clearly to be understood that he did not desire that the province should suffer in any way as the result of the modification of the partition of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF DRAINAGE PROJECT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Tenders Are Called for Construction of Canals Aggregating Nearly 30 Miles in Length, Costing £330,000

FERTILE TERRITORY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the south-east, one of the most fertile districts in South Australia, there is a large area of land which is more or less flooded nearly every year. A system of drainage on a small scale has been in operation in a portion of the district for a number of years.

In a recent issue of the Government Gazette, however, tenders were called for the construction of three drains aggregating nearly 30 miles in length, which will form the first portion of a scheme affecting practically every acre in the southeast subject to inundation. The cost of carrying out the complete scheme is estimated at about £330,000, but the area which will be rendered fit for cultivation and other uses when the water difficulty is overcome is so large that it is considered the expenditure would be fully justified.

The land to be drained consists of a series of long flats rising in terraces to the eastward and running parallel to the coast in a northwesterly direction, separated from one another by moderately high and continuous ranges. The highest point, about 60 miles back from the coast, where the tableland country is met with, is about 200 feet above sea level, so that from the shore to that point there is a gradual rise, and by making large cuttings for the drains through the ranges the flood waters will gravitate to the sea.

The estimate of the cost of the scheme is based on its being carried out by the most modern labor-saving machinery. The contractors for that portion for which tenders are now being invited will have to excavate about 1,420,000 cubic yards of material, erect 15 bridges, and also do other work.

ALLAN LINER COMMENCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Allan line mail steamer which will, when it is completed, be the largest vessel on the Canadian service, has just been commenced. The great keel plate has been laid in position at the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Govan. The ship, which will be 17,000 tons gross tonnage, is to be fitted with the latest type of Parsons turbine engines driving four screw propellers.

Advertising Is an Investment

When the farmer buys seed, the manufacturer new machinery, and the merchant spends a good round sum for an improved system of store management, they do not look upon the cost as an expense.

Although the return from the outlay may not be immediately convertible into ready money, under wise direction the expenditure in each case was a good investment, which, all other things being equal, will yield them good profits or effect economy and save lost motion.

Because so much money has been needlessly wasted in advertising, a mistaken notion has gotten abroad in some quarters that advertising is not like the farmer's seed, an INVESTMENT. But the fact remains that intelligent and consistently persistent advertising is a wise use of money. If a merchandiser has a staple commodity or specialty of good quality; if he always goes the limit to satisfy the buying public; if he tells of his service in the RIGHT MEDIUM every time he spends a dollar in publicity he is depositing an equal sum to the credit of public confidence in his merchandise and methods.

Today the closeness of competition requires that whoever

has anything worth while to sell must use printer's ink, even though SUBSTITUTION may help for a while some unadvertised products.

It has been too often proved that conservative, consistent and regular advertising is a wise investment for the contrary belief to have any weight with the business house which wants to increase its profits in the quickest way and establish its reputation with the big buying public.

This newspaper is helping many successful advertisers—space buyers who know the investment value of right mediums.

The Monitor gives them returns because their goods are right and that being so they have the full confidence of the responsive purchasing power behind the Monitor's constantly-increasing readers and subscribers.

TOWNS NAME MEN FOR LOCAL TICKETS AT THE PRIMARIES

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Henry W. Hayes, Henry S. Adams and Philip Eberhardt were successful in the contest for nomination as candidates for the board of public works at the town caucus last evening.

Another contest was for nomination of three candidates for school committee. There were four men in the running. The total vote was 337 and resulted as follows: Daniel Wyman 220, Alton F. Tupper 223, Carl M. Quimby 217 and Augustus Crowley 123.

REVERE, Mass.—The count in the Republican and Democratic primaries was finished at 1 o'clock this morning, when it was announced that the Republicans had nominated Ernest Acker for selectman-at-large, Bruno Harting and Andrew Casassa for selectmen in precincts 1 and 2, Philip J. Myer in precinct 3 and Robert W. Harding in precinct 4.

Samuel A. Segee defeated Horatio L. Young for assessor, Walter T. White was renominated for the board of health, Herbert S. Grutchfield was nominated for sewer commissioner, John D. Coughlin and Howard H. Trask for the school committee, Edwin J. Davenport for park commissioner and Charles W. Stiles for three years' and Waldo Reed for two years on the municipal light board.

There was a light Democratic vote and the following selectmen were nominated: Rosecoe Walsworth, at large; Dr. Edson W. Brown, precinct 1; James H. Gallagher, precinct 2; Frank H. Farrell, precinct 3, and Patrick G. Murphy, precinct 4.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—More than 700 voters attended the caucus last night. Those nominated were: Town clerk, Frederic S. Hartshorne; town treasurer, Albert W. Flint; selectmen, George E. Walker, Charles S. Young, William P. Shepard, Frank A. Long, Andrew G. Anderson; assessor, three years, Samuel T. Parker; assessor of poor, William F. Bowman; Albert D. Cate, Hugh Connell; water and sewer board, James H. Kimball; collector of taxes, Charles E. Walton; trustees of Beebe library, Harry Foster, Frank T. Woodbury, Edson W. White; school committee, Ida Farr Miller, Edward E. Lee; constables, James A. McFadden, Edwin F. Pollard, James J. Pollard; municipal light board, Edwin C. Miller; board of health, Dr. Joseph W. Heath; auditors, William O. Abbott, William W. Kelso, William J. Stout; park commissioners, George W. Abbott, Eugene S. Hinckley, Arthur P. Knight; cemetery commissioner, Willie R. Blake; tree warden, Frank T. Woodbury.

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Out of a slate of seven candidates for the five nominations as selectmen, William J. Daly, William M. Belcher, Preston Pond, Addison R. Pike and Elbridge K. Jewett went out at the citizens' caucus Tuesday night over George T. Davidson and Frederick N. Kerr.

The sharpest contest was for town clerk, A. W. Rooney being nominated over George H. Carter, the present incumbent, by 210 to 201. For water and sewer commissioner Arthur E. Whitney was nominated over Maurice F. Brown.

Auditor Arnold Whitaker was renominated, defeating William T. Callahan, 203 to 108. Assessor Fred V. Wooster was renominated over John F. Holland, 245 to 132.

Former Alderman John M. Devir was confirmed as street and water commissioner by the Malden aldermen last night by a vote of four to three.

The appointment was made by Mayor Farrell several weeks ago, but the question of confirmation was not brought up at several subsequent meetings of the board, because it was understood the vote was four to three against the appointment.

William H. Hawley, who, for 16 years has been clerk of committees, sent in his resignation, to take effect Feb. 29.

MR. LONG SPEAKS OPTIMISTICALLY OF THE COUNTRY

Optimism characterized the speech delivered by former Gov. John D. Long before the Merchants Club Tuesday evening at the annual dinner and celebration of Washington's day in the Algonquin Club. Mr. Long was the guest and chief speaker.

"In what other country will you find the condition of the individual better than it is here," he said. "We must make the best of the government we have now and do our utmost to sustain it. You must not judge the people of Massachusetts or of New England by the outbreaks at Lawrence."

MORE SHIPS FOR YARD AT BOSTON

WASHINGTON—By an order issued in the navy department the number of ships ordered for docking and repair at the Boston navy yard during the next year is increased from 11 to 38.

The vessels include the battleships Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Virginia, the cruisers Birmingham, Chester, Salem, Chicago and Des Moines, the torpedo boat Scorpion and other torpedo boats and auxiliary craft.

These vessels will make Boston their home port and will mean a great deal of repair work for the Boston navy yard.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

Candidates for town offices have filed nomination papers as follows: Town clerk, George N. Green; treasurer, W. Padilla Gray; selectmen, George R. Barnstead, Arthur W. Chamberlain, Luther Hill, George A. Hinchcliffe, Robert E. Sheridan, Lester D. Holden; school committee, James W. Hibbs; board of public works, Leander V. Colahan, Ralph R. Patch, William H. White; overseers of the poor, W. C. Bancroft, John G. Beede, S. A. Lawrence; trustees of public library, George A. Hinchcliffe, Benjamin J. Hinds; assessors, Alfred P. Rhoades; tree warden, George M. Juffs; auditors, Thomas S. Ireland, Fred H. Chase; park commissioner, John A. Walsh; board of health, Dr. M. D. Sheehan; constables, Sumner H. Green, John C. C. Small, James J. Scully; tax collector, S. A. Lawrence; trustee Lindenwood cemetery, Charles C. Dike.

MEDFORD

Superintendent Ray of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad is to be the speaker at the Board of Trade meeting tonight to discuss with the board the matter of increasing traffic over the Medford branch of the Boston & Maine railroad.

A hearing was given Tuesday evening before the street railway committee on the petition of the Boston Elevated for permission to carry freight over its lines in Medford and the establishment of a freight depot within the city. There was almost no opposition to the plan and the committee will make its report to the aldermen at their next meeting.

WAKEFIELD

The Wakefield Men's Club will have its annual entertainment in the town hall tomorrow night and in charge of the event will be George L. Wakefield, R. W. Peterson, H. A. Simonds, A. A. Boothby, J. M. Cameron, A. S. North, A. G. W. Wall, P. G. Parker, F. C. Scott, C. O. Bayard, Z. B. Malcolm, W. M. Kelso, Harry Gerry, C. W. Randall and G. H. Stout.

The opening of the new Congregational church will be celebrated this evening with a dinner and entertainment under the joint auspices of the Men's Club and Woman's Home Missionary Society.

WEYMOUTH

The Men's Club of the Union Congregational church held a meeting in the vestry Tuesday evening. Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Weymouth, delivered an address on "Woman Suffrage." Previous to the address a supper was served.

The Citizens' Club of Weymouth and Braintree held its monthly meeting in Union hall Tuesday evening. The members of the board of selectmen and appropriation committee were present as guests. Following a dinner, there was a discussion on various matters which came before the town at its annual meeting.

BRAINTREE

The Philergians held a meeting in Cocho hall Tuesday afternoon. Col. Edward Anderson of Quincy gave an illustrated address on "In Labrador with Grenfell."

The young people of the Union Congregational church will present a three-act comedy in the church this (Wednesday) evening. The characters will be impersonated by L. B. Twitchell, Jr., H. G. Tirrell, E. M. Vaughn, Hazel Hamilton, Joseph Spear, Eva L. Thayer, Arthur Hamilton, George Thayer and Russell Dexeimer.

QUINCY

The Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian church held a meeting in the vestry Tuesday evening. A. E. Estes of Charlestown delivered an address on "Men and Religion Forward Movement."

The new pipe organ which has been recently installed into the Memorial Congregational church was dedicated Tuesday evening. Claude Lannier gave an organ recital, assisted by Leon Von Vliet, violinist; Ludwig C. Fichtner, baritone soloist, and Miss Maude E. Read, reader.

BROCKTON

Rufus H. Carr, inspector of moth work, has six men working on trees in West Elm street. He will later inspect the trees in the grove on the Brockton fair grounds.

Myrtle Temple, Pythian Sisterhood, will give a reception March 4 to the grand chief, Mrs. Mary McCain of Somerville.

RANDOLPH

Capt. Horace Niles post No. 110, G. A. R., Capt. Horace Niles W. R. C. and Antietam camp, S. V., will hold a patriotic celebration in Odd Fellows hall this evening. There will be addresses by Past Commanders George M. Tucker of Medford, Frank E. Warren of Abington and Joseph Belcher of this town.

NEEDHAM

At the meeting of the Needham Farmers and Mechanics Association held at the home of Dr. Albert M. Miller an address on "How the Public School Pupils Can Promote Civic Improvement" was given by Supt. of Schools Austin H. Keyes.

WINCHESTER

The Girls Athletic Association will give a party in the gymnasium of the high school on Feb. 29. On March 9 the Boys Athletic Association will give a party in the gymnasium.

MALDEN

The annual convention of the Boston East Baptist Sunday School Association will be held tomorrow in the First Baptist church with delegates from 60 Sunday schools in attendance.

BRIDGEWATER

The Odd Fellows Associates, Inc., of Taunton presented "The Country School" in the town hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of Nippenicket tribe, I. O. R. M., of Bridgewater. The committee from the tribe in charge of the arrangements included Warren Atkinson, Arthur Rhoades, Benjamin Ellis, John Altier.

The next meeting of the Ousemequin Club will be held March 4, when there will be an address by James Adams Butler of Boston on "Vocational Guidance of Boys." The high school chorus and trio will furnish music.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

William McKinley camp, S. of V., will celebrate Lincoln and Washington anniversaries Thursday evenings in Union hall. The exercises will be in charge of Patriotic Instructor Walter Lyon. The Rev. Herbert W. Boyd, pastor of the Congregational church, and others are expected to speak.

The Young People's League of the church of the New Jerusalem will hold a costume party at Elmwood hall, on Thursday evening. The affair is in charge of Miss Abbie E. Fuller, Mrs. Carl C. Poole, Mrs. Charles E. Shaw and Mrs. Schuyler W. White.

ROCKLAND

The Y. M. C. A. gave a banquet to the business men of this town in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening. This was followed by addresses by Winthrop J. Bartlett, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Chelsea; President John L. Bennett of the Abington association and the Rev. M. S. Nash of Hanover.

Old Colony temple, P. S., held its annual roll call in Pythian hall Tuesday evening and many members answered to their names. There was also a musical program and refreshments were served.

EVERETT

Mayor James Chambers has asked for bids for installing three lighted glass dials in the steeple of the First Congregational church for an illuminated clock. The city council has appropriated funds for installing the clock.

The school committee will complete the evening school courses March 18. The courses this year have been the most extensive and largely attended in the history of the school. Plans will soon be announced for the graduation exercises and inspection of the work of the pupils.

MELROSE

Diplomas were this morning awarded 114 pupils of the Freshman class of the high school who entered the high school from the eighth grade in September and who have maintained their standing in classes with the entering ninth grade. The ninth grade will be abolished after this year. Chairman Lowell F. Wentworth of the school board distributed the diplomas and musical numbers were given by the High School glee clubs.

READING

The warrant for the annual town meeting has been drawn and the most important articles call for an appropriation of \$5000 for a motor fire truck, 44 Tungsten street lights in various parts of the town, the increasing of the pay of the patrolmen of the police department to \$3 a day, compensation for the firemen of hose 5, Forest street, and the usual appropriations for town departments.

DORCHESTER

"The Private Secretary" will be presented by the Nathaniel Hall Society Saturday evening in Wilton hall. The following will take parts in the play: Misses George M. Morris, Marjorie H. Bent, Anna M. Hooke, Mary L. Cheney and Messrs. Walker B. Holmes, Chester Kingman, Harold L. Kidd, Maynard F. Moseley, Harold P. Whitcomb and Frederick West.

MIDDLEBORO

The newly elected officers of Mt. Carmel commandery, K. of M., are: Percy W. Keith, P. G. G.; Charles O. White, S. K. C.; John E. Robinson, G.; Roland L. Pittsley, C. G.; Frank P. Howlett, P. R.; Frank Orrall, S. W.; Harold F. Norton, R.; Charles F. Bliss, A. R.; and Percy W. Keith, T.

BROOKLINE

William Craig, formerly chairman of the Brookline board of selectmen, is a candidate for the vacancy in the board of Norfolk county commissioners. He is endorsed by Chairman Philip S. Parker of the present board of selectmen and by Senator Charles S. Pearson.

NEWTON

Captains elected by the girls' basketball teams of the high school are: School team, Miss Emily Clapp; seniors, Miss Dorothy Wellington; juniors, Miss Helen Davis; sophomores, Miss Louise Fessenden; freshman, Miss Eugenia Brown.

WHITMAN

Whitman council, Royal Arcanum, has been invited to take part in the class initiation in Brockton on the evening of Feb. 27. The officers of the local council are rehearsing the part of the work assigned to them.

KINGSTON

George W. and Russell Adams, owners of the buildings destroyed in the recent fire, will build a modern business block in the early spring.

WALTHAM

The work of the evening drawing schools is to be brought to a close with an exhibition to be held at the high school building this evening.

PLYMOUTH

The registrars have added 49 new voters to the lists prepared for the annual town meeting in March.

EXTORTION IN CHINA BEING SWEEPED AWAY BY YOUNG REPUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG, China.—In places where the republican government is established, order is being maintained with a firm hand. In the south Canton is a notable example. Short shrift is dealt to all found committing robberies and piracy, and even men found acting as bankers in gambling transactions have had to forfeit their lives.

One outcome of the new regime is that the West river has been cleared of pirates, and trade is being conducted with greater freedom than ever before. The new government in Canton has set its face against "squeeze," and all officials and paymasters in the army found guilty of this practise are immediately shot.

The government believe that they have already overcome "squeeze." This seems impossible to any one who knows and trades with the Chinese, but the summary manner in which offenders have been dealt with show that the government is in earnest, and even if it is not successful the fact that it is reaching out towards this ideal will help wonderfully.

Merchants have expressed the opinion that they could double their trade if "squeeze" could be suppressed. It is prevalent in every trade, and is extorted from the richest as well as the poorest, and apart from its annoyance it increases prices and hampers trade considerably.

GOV. PLAISTED FOR \$2,000,000 ROAD BOND ISSUE FOR MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—Governor Plaisted has practically indorsed a \$2,000,000 bond issue by the state to build roads, the receipts from automobile taxes to take care of the interest and provide a sinking fund.

The Governor said that if the bonds were to run 41 years they could be easily paid at the expiration of that time and that the question could be presented at the special session of the Legislature, March 20. After this it could be submitted to the people under the initiative and referendum.

Mayor Curtis presided at the meeting, and among the speakers were Charles W. Gates, highway commissioner of Vermont; Parker L. Harrison, highway commissioner of Maine, and Paul D. Sargeant, assistant director of the good roads department of the national government.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN FOUR WILLS

DEDHAM, Mass.—Four wills containing public bequests were allowed by Judge Flint in the Norfolk probate court today: that of Ann Canterbury of Weymouth, \$300 to First Congregational church, East Weymouth; \$400 to First Baptist Society, Weymouth; \$800 to the King's Daughters Home, Bonville; that of Gertrude F. Ellis of Brookline giving \$5000 to the First church, Boston; that of George Austin of Wrentham, giving \$1000 to the King's Daughters Home, Bonville and \$1000 to the First Universalist Society, Foxboro; that of Nathan H. Fales of Wrentham, \$100 to the First Congregational church of Wrentham. The will of John G. Wright of Brookline was also allowed. He left \$50,000 real and \$1,200,000 personal estate.

COSTUME DANCES TO BE FEATURE OF BARNARD FESTIVAL

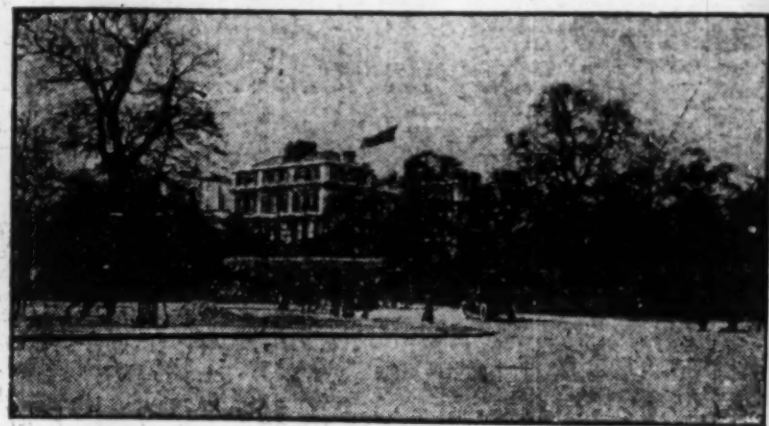
Preparations are complete for the annual festival of the Barnard Memorial to be held tomorrow in the large hall of the Mechanics building. Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman has been drilling the children for the costume dances, in which Josephine W. Hill is to take part, for the last two months. A group of boys and girls will present a fairy scene.

Older girls will render a variety of rhythmic and national dances gathered from the countries Mrs. Wyman has visited, arranged for this occasion.



JOSEPHINE W. HILL

ROYALTY HAS FOUND QUIET ATMOSPHERE IN OLD HOME



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

Marlborough House, where Queen Alexandra, mother of King, is living

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, Eng.—Marlborough house, for many years the town residence of King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales, stands at the western end of Pall Mall. It was erected in 1709-10 by Sir Christopher Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough, and is built of small, bright red bricks, said to have been brought over from Holland by the thrifty duke in the transports, which plied between that country and Deptford during his campaign.

The house remained in the family of the duke until 1817, when it was bought for the crown by Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold, afterward King of the Belgians. In 1837 the mansion was redecored, repaired and refurnished, after which it was settled upon Queen Adelaide by act of Parliament.

She occupied it until 1849, when it was settled upon the Prince of Wales who, however, did not take possession until 1863, the year of his marriage. The building having been used as a picture gallery during the intervening years. The present King, George V., resided at Marlborough house until his accession necessitated his removal to Buckingham palace, whereupon his mother, Queen Alexandra, was once more left in possession of her first home in England.

An atmosphere of quiet and seclusion always seems to have surrounded Marlborough house. Even in its brightest days, toward the end of last century, of all the entertainments that went on within its walls but little ever penetrated to the world outside. It is a house without a history.

MUSICAL EVENTS

WEINGARTNER CONDUCTS "AIDA" The Boston Opera Company presented Verdi's "Aida" Tuesday evening, with Felix Weingartner conducting. The soprano role of the opera was sung by Miss Lucille Marcell. The cast was as follows:

Aida..... Lucille Marcell
Amneris..... Maria Gay
Una Sacerdotessa..... Florence De-Courcy
Radames..... Giovanni Zenatello
Amonasro..... Giovanni Polse
Ramfis..... Jose Maldones
Il Re..... A. Silli
Un Messaggiero..... Ernesto Giaccone

The performance was as brilliant as any ever given at the production of a new opera. And it was all on account of the masterly interpretation of the conductor. Orchestra, principal singers, chorus, stage hand, and even stage carpenters all were under the sway of the baton that never gives an untimely signal. Rhythm never had such reign in the opera house as on this occasion. It was as though a rare violin, perfectly in tune, were played on by a Paganini. Apollo was building the walls of the musical city. Listeners learn that Verdi and Beethoven have no substantial existence except in the idea of the master interpreters. "Aida" is not a book printed full of a particular sort of notes and words, neither is it a stage crowded with singers and an orchestra pit echoing not an assemblage of artistic forces organized into something resembling an industrial plant. It is something given by a great conductor. It is a perfect social expression consummated through the agency of a Toscanini or a Muck or a Weingartner.

No course of public education is necessary to make the town understand just what "Aida" is; no statement comparing the lyric efforts of the citizens of Boston with those of Berlin helps any. A performance like that of Tuesday night at the opera house tells the whole story to everybody's satisfaction. Verdi's "Aida" was given by Mr. Russell's artists, and it makes very little difference by which of them. Inevitably they all gave a good account of themselves, Mr. Zenatello, Mme. Gay, Mr. Polse, Miss De-Courcy, Mr. Maldones, Mr. Silli and Mr. Giaccone.

If the messenger gave a brilliant rendition of his little recitative: announcing the location of Amonasro's army, it goes without saying that the leading artist, the impersonator of the captive princess who makes all the romantic turmoil in the court of the stolid Egyptian king, did her part well. It would be unfair to the sopranos who have darkened themselves into the semblance of the opera house to say that Miss Marcell surpassed them all. For she did not. Did Mr. Giaccone surpass all the messengers ever heard before? Who can remember having seen anybody else but this same man of all work at the role of the king's archer in "Aida"? Of course Miss Marcell was an exceptional heroine. Mme. Melis would have been too; and Miss Destion would probably

BUSINESS MEN SEND NEW PEACE TREATY PETITION TO SENATE

One of the latest petitions for the ratification of the arbitration treaties received by the Massachusetts Peace Society for transmission to Washington bears 21 names of well-known citizens of Boston and vicinity. It has been sent to Senator Lodge.

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States and legal voters," says the document, "respectfully petition the Senate of the United States to give prompt consideration and early ratification to the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France now before your honorable body, and in substantially the form in which they are urged by the President of the United States."

"We believe that such treaties are essential to the maintenance of right national relations in our enlightened age; that they are in keeping with the historic policy of our government which has time and again declared itself in favor of broad arbitration provisions; that our country owes to the world leadership in this matter and that the great mass of our people, without regard to party, favor their ratification."

The signatures are as follows: Edmund A. Whitman, Cambridge; Horace G. Allen, Cambridge; T. Gallagher, Henry W. Bragg, Nathan Matthews, William H. Sayward, J. Arthur Jacobs, John Evans, G. C. Porter, H. G. Porter, S. F. Plicks, George B. Hugo, all of Boston; James Thomas Pugh, Cambridge; H. Ware Barnum, Canton; George Chandler Colt, Winchester; Stanley E. Qua, Lowell; John P. Feeney, Boston; H. H. Patten, Stoneham; Daniel H. Cookley, Boston; Daniel H. Sugrue, Boston and Samuel J. Elder, Winchester.

GOVERNOR SEEKS HIGHER AUTO FEES

Governor Foss sent to the Legislature a message approving the estimated appropriations for the highway commission and discussing the question of proper automobile fees late Tuesday. He calls attention to the amount of damage done the highways by automobiles, and says the fees should be higher.

The Governor calls for an immediate revision of the schedule of motor fees at an average of not less than 80 cents or more than \$1 per horsepower. He also says the fees for commercial motor cars should be increased, but to a less extent.

HAVERHILL ASKS FOR GRAND TRUNK

Business men of Haverhill will advise the officials of the Southern New England railroad of the advantages to be derived by including their city on the proposed route of the road across the state to Boston at a conference today at the Hotel Touraine.

The delegation is to be received by Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the road; Cy Warman, general assistant of the Grand Trunk system, and Thomas W. Kenefick, vice-president of the road.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POINTING THE WAY

"I've only one friend on earth—my dog!"

Said the lovelorn youth. "Ah, me,"

Sighed the patient maid. "Why don't

you get

Another dog?" asked she.

LEARNING

It's hard to tell which land is the

Most highly cultured nation.

But in Finland, all the folks, you see,

Have a Finnish-ed education.

THE one who has a "knack" of doing things is the one that puts into it that little something "plus" that makes it worth while and distinguishes its author above the toilers of his own kind. There are men who appear to be quite competent to make the whip-handle and the whip, but they cannot or do not seem to be prepared to put the cracker on the end of the latter. Without the cracker there is no noise to be made, and, say what we will in a general way against it, even "noise" has its uses and advantages. A little of the "snap" is the one ingredient that serves to make many things worth while that would otherwise seem commonplace.

"Capital composition," Sir Joshua Reynolds is reported to have said on an occasion when he was examining a picture he wished to praise, "correct drawing, color, tone, lights and shadows excellent; but it wants—that!" added the great artist, snapping his fingers. There must be a bond of sympathy, of the most intimate character, between the doer and the deed, if the highest success is to be achieved. Only when the toiler and his task are warmly in unison is the result likely to be notably satisfactory.

"The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity," says Lowell, "is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him." Every product of a man's endeavor is likely to wear a stamp showing the degree of enthusiasm with which he performed the work. Whether a man hoes corn or writes sonnets, there is ever the chance for him to put into his work the evidence of his purpose to do his work thoroughly or in an indifferent manner.

To one of his stirring self-help books Orison Swett Marden records the following incident: "Herr Capellmeister, I should like to compose something; how shall I begin?" asked a youth of twelve who had played with great skill on the piano. "Pooh, pooh!" replied Mozart. "You must wait." "But you began when you were younger than I am," said the boy. "Yes, so I did," said the great composer, "but I never asked anything about it. When one has the spirit of a composer, he writes because he can't help it." On every great piece of sculpture, on every splendid painting, between the lines of every superlative piece of writing in prose or verse, in all of the humbler products of man's toil that are the result of the highest endeavor is this "plus" mark of enthusiasm.

this guarantee that the one who did the work was fond of his task and put some of his heart into it.

PERHAPS, deep down in his heart, every man would, if he could, be a "genius." But, as a matter of course, all men cannot be geniuses, for the true definition of a genius is a man who does some one thing extraordinarily well. So it follows that if all men were to do things in a superlative manner, then all would be on a level of achievement and there would be no geniuses, or perhaps it would be better after all to say that all would be geniuses. As society is constituted at the present time, it is deemed to be not so difficult for any man who will to become a genius, for the reason that true genius is defined as the capacity for bestowing scrupulous care and attention on the thing one is doing.

To be a genius means to do things better than others do them, and to do them better means to do them with more preparation and with more care. The thoughtless man who is seeking to get "something for nothing" is not likely to become recognized as a genius. Only those who will pay the price can secure the reward. Only the ones who lay the foundation deep can hope to build the structures very high. There is a price set on every true and noble achievement. The man who cannot cheerfully perform the almost innumerable tasks necessary for the laying of the foundation on which to establish true genius is not likely to write his name the highest. Every monument marking men's highest and noblest advance in the world of human endeavor is likely to be founded upon what most men deem is "drudgery." One must patiently plow the field, plant the seeds and till the growing crop before one can hope to pluck the ripened ears.

"Of all work," says one of the old-time essayists of England, "that produces results, nine tenths must be drudgery. There is no work, from the highest to the lowest, which can be done well by any man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice. Part of the very nobility of the devotion of the true workman to his work consists in the fact that a man is not daunted by finding that drudgery must be done, and no man can really succeed in any walk of life without a good deal of what in ordinary English is called pluck. That is the condition of all work whatever, and it is the condition of all success." So, in the recipe for making a genius there is one all-important and predominating ingredient and that is a whole lot of intelligent endeavor put forth for the gaining of a definite purpose. The true genius is the one who has the vision to discern the far, high goal he desires to attain, and the determination that enables him to perform all the "drudgery" necessary for him to reach it.

LEAP YEAR

At the music counter inquired she:

"Have you 'A Heart That Beats For Me'?"

And the youthful clerk with blushing cheek

Said: "Not on fourteen dollars a week."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. S. E. Smiley, infantry, relieved as adjutant-general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to take effect April 1.

Capt. E. A. Fry, infantry, is relieved from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, Pa., to take effect July 1.

A board to consist of Capt. A. A. Fries, corps engineers; First Lieut. W. F. Endress, corps engineers, is appointed to meet at Washington barracks, D. C., to award the marks upon the papers submitted by candidates who underwent examination beginning Jan. 12, for appointment as second lieutenants in the corps of engineers.

Capt. C. H. Elliott, retired, recruiting officer, relieved from San Francisco, return to proper station.

Capt. L. C. Crawford, relieved from duty at coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., assigned to 56 company.

Maj. C. J. Manley, medical corps, relieved from Washington, D. C., and return to Greenville, S. C., and resume station.

The name of Capt. G. E. Houle, twenty-sixth infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of Capt. P. Cordray, infantry, is removed therefrom.

Capt. Cordray is assigned to twenty-sixth infantry, Feb. 20, and will be assigned to a company and station by the commanding officer of that regiment.

Capt. C. French, from the seventh to the twenty-fifth infantry.

The following officers relieved from duty as members of general staff corps, effective on the date specified: Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, cavalry, May 22; Capt. J. Bugge, infantry, July 1; Capt. M. E. Hanna, cavalry, Sept. 1; Capt. G. H. Jamerson, infantry, Sept. 1; Capt. M. C. Kerth, infantry, Sept. 1; P. B. Malone, twenty-ninth infantry, Sept. 1; Capt. G. V. H. Mosely, first cavalry, July 1; Capt. J. M. McA. Palmer, fifteenth infantry, Sept. 1; Maj. B. B. Buck, adjutant-general, relieved from detail in adjutant-general's department, to take effect July 1.

The following named officers are relieved from detail in the Q. M. D. to take effect on the dates specified: Maj. A. B. Shattuck, infantry, April 1; Capt. E. W. Clark, infantry, March 31; Capt. W. P. Ennis, field artillery, May 1; Capt. L. J. Fleming, cavalry, May 1; Capt. D. L. Stone, infantry, April 2.

The following named officers relieved from duty in the signal corps, effective on the date specified: Capt. A. C. Knowles, infantry, April 1; Capt. J. F. Janda, infantry, May 1; First Lieut. J. A. Brockman, infantry, July 1; First Lieut. B. D. Foulis, infantry, April 29; First Lieut. J. A. Moss, infantry, April 20; First Lieut. O. H. Robinson, infantry, July 1.

Maj. R. L. Howze, eleventh cavalry, relieved from detail as lieutenant-colonel of the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, effective July 1.

Capt. W. M. Morrow, infantry, relieved from detail as major of the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, to take effect Oct. 26.

Maj. G. W. Reed, cavalry, is relieved from detail in the inspector-general's department, effective July 1.

Navy Orders

Lieut. J. S. Woods, detached the St. Louis, to the Intrepid.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. P. Olding, detached command the A-3, to works Moran, Brothers, Seattle, Wash.

Ensign F. T. Chew, detached the Iris, to command the A-3.

Ensign C. M. James, detached the Chester, to the Pennsylvania and additional Pacific reserve squadron.

Passed Asst. Surgeon F. H. Stibbens, detached the St. Louis, to the Intrepid.

Asst. Paymaster M. H. Karker, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 15, to the Supply.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, Boatswain Frank Hindret, Chief Gunner C. E. Jaffe, Gunner E. A. Robie and Machinist August Schulze, detached the St. Louis, to the Intrepid.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Saratoga at Olongapo, Culgoa at Guantanamo, Maryland and Prometheus at Panama, Celtic at Hampton Roads.

Sailed, Washington, from Norfolk for Palm Beach; Cincinnati, from Chefoo for Shanghai; Celtic, from Hampton Roads for Boston.

Naval Notes

WASHINGTON—The St. Louis will leave the naval training station, San Francisco, about Feb. 27 for the navy yard, Puget sound, to join the Pacific reserve squadron.

The Nebraska will leave the navy yard, Boston, about March 15 for Hampton Roads, calling at Tompkinsville, New York city, for ammunition.

The New Hampshire will leave the navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads about March 15.

The Leonidas will leave the navy yard, Norfolk, about Feb. 25 for the navy yard, Charleston, carrying material and will return to the vicinity of Hampton Roads.

Beckman Winthrop, acting secretary of the navy, has issued orders for a general survey of five ships, two of which are the old type of wooden vessels, the Lancaster, the Independence, the Manila, the Sylvia and the Vixen. It is expected the board of survey will recommend they be dropped from the navy list and sold. The bid of Henry J. Rogers of San Francisco, for the Pensacola of \$12,025, the highest received, was accepted Tuesday.

FRANK E. BERNARD IS FINED

NEW YORK—Frank E. Bernard, head of the forwarding agency of Bernard, Judge & Co., of Chicago, was fined \$1050 Tuesday afternoon by Judge Hough of the United States district court. He pleaded guilty to a charge of falsely classifying imported merchandise so as to obtain cheaper transportation.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

How to wear a corset and what kinds

are best adapted to different figures, carefully explained in illustrated lectures, have attracted many women to the Hotel Vendome during the last three days, to the exhibition of the C-B corsets which have been given there.

The corsets are made to meet the needs of all figures; to give the proper support to the good one, and to improve the poor one. They are made for slender and stout women, for the long waist and for the short one. The models for 1912 differ from those of last year, showing the new lines of the so-called uncorseted figure.

Lectures on styles and accessories were given at different times through the day, and private talks for dressmakers were given each forenoon.

Although embodying excellence of line and material, the C-B corset is inexpensive. It is carried by the Gilchrist Company, whose store is at the corner of Washington and Winter streets.

The bright sunshine and mild atmosphere of the last few days are responsible for turning men's heads to look at Dame Fashion, as well as women's. They want to shed the heavy garments they have worn so long and hasten the coming of the day when they can go comfortably without overcoats, and see the buds swelling on the trees in the Common and Public Garden. The time is fast approaching and in order to be ready they are giving odd moments to the consideration of shirts and ties and whole new suits. The Macular Parker Company has just received an importation of them in Scotch and English madras, chevrot and flannel. They show new and exclusive ideas for the coming season. In corded and plaided effects for bosoms in dress and tuxedo shirts is a line of French plique. Shirts are made to measure by this company and satisfaction is guaranteed. The work is done in the manufacturing rooms on the premises under the direct supervision of the company. The store is at 400 Washington street.

All varieties and sizes of oriental carpets and rugs are carried by Arthur Williams, Jr., & Co., of 42, 44 and 46 Franklin street. This is an importing and retailing firm established in 1878, since when it has built up a large patronage. Extra large sizes of rugs are kept always in stock and designs and colors are to be found in this store that are not to be seen elsewhere. The colorings are not garish but quiet and in good taste.

The 1912 derbies have been received by Browning, King & Co. and are now ready for the spring trade. In style and quality this hat is said to be superior to all previous presentations of this special model. In order to insure a becoming and conformed to the features of the wearer. The hat is now on sale at each one of the 17 of the company's stores.

Beautiful wall coverings and draperies in the new styles for 1912 received by Allen, Hall & Co., are now on display at 384 Boylston street, Boston. This is one of the most exclusive house decorating and furnishing firms in New England. It carries only goods of the highest artistic and real worth, but its business policy is such it is able to supply them to customers at a comparatively modest cost. A large business is carried on in towns and cities other than Boston.

Something that will render it unnecessary to remove carpets from the floor and send them into the back yard to be beaten, or to the cleaner's to be cleaned, is welcomed by all. The necessity for tearing up the house while it receives its annual sudsing with soap and water is a bugbear that takes away much of the enjoyment of the spring. The Domestic Vacuum Sweeper Company of Peoria, Ill., is making a vacuum cleaner that is quite within the means of the average housekeeper. It is guaranteed absolutely to clean a carpet on the floor, making it unnecessary to remove it. The machine looks like a carpet sweeper and runs like one. It has so strong a suction it not only takes the dirt out of the carpet but draws through it that which has sifted on to the wooden floor. It is easily operated. With such a cleaner in the house the home need not be torn up, or dismantled for days together. The house can be taken one room at a time. Begin in the morning the room is finished by dinner time and the house is ready to receive the returning members of the family or the chance guest. The sweeper can be obtained of the Domestic Vacuum Sweeper Company, 247 Masque Temple, Peoria, Ill.

The Economy colander and fruit press has been found of great assistance in the kitchen by those who have used it. With it can be done everything that can be done with an ordinary colander, and much more beside. It extracts the last drop of fruit juice and all edible portions of vegetables. It does the work quickly and neatly, making none of the mess usual with the common colander. It is made by the Stamping & Tool Company of La Crosse, Wis., but the distributor for the Atlantic states and abroad is the Utilities Sales Company of 14-10 Church street, New York, N. Y.

Mothers and nurses are finding that the folding bath tub for babies made by the Robinson Manufacturing Company is much more satisfactory to use than the ordinary kind that is supposed to rest upon the floor but which frequently is placed upon a chair or low stand. Neither of these pedestals is all that could be desired and so the folding bath is coming into more frequent use. It is soft and pliable, made of gray and white rubber on a wooden frame or stand, and weighs but six pounds. When not in use it is easily folded and put to

one side. Similar bathtubs are made in adult size. The company's address is 733 Jefferson avenue, Toledo, Ohio. Circulars will be sent upon request.

The 1900 Gravity washer used in many homes has reduced the labor of the housewife by hours each week. With its aid it takes just six minutes thoroughly to clean a tubful of soiled clothes. It is so easily operated any woman can run one. By its use the washing and a large part of the ironing, if not all of it, can be done in one day, saving practically a day's time and much hard work. The washer is sent on 30 days' free trial. Persons residing in the United States wishing to try one are requested to address the 1900 Washer Company, of 564 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y. Those living in Canada should address the Canadian Washer Company, 355 Yonge street, Toronto, Can.

In place of the floor of hard wood many houses now being built are floored with Karbolith. This is a fireproof flooring laid like cement and has been found satisfactory. It is pleasant to look at and is easily kept clean. It affords a good background for rugs, and in summer is especially cool and comfortable. Some houses use it in all the rooms, while others limit it to halls, bathroom, kitchen and dining room. Karbolith levels and renews badly worn or uneven floors and makes new and old floors crackless. It is used extensively in churches, halls, residences, garages, stores, schools, libraries and other public buildings. It can be obtained from the American Mason Safety Tread Company, at 702 Old South building, Boston, Mass.

As well as ocean traffic. The laws enacted on this side of the Atlantic, and now being taken up in Europe bid fair to become universal. . . . Wireless in navigation no longer is an experiment. It is not even a luxury, but has become a necessity which even conservative Spain has recognized and demands.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL.—Arizona comes into her own and into the union of states. . . . Her entry among the sisterhood of full-grown American commonwealths might very well have been permitted several years ago if politics had not prevented. The new state has the population and the wealth and the intelligence to make her a worthy member of the great Union. . . . Today Arizona has large agricultural and horticultural interests. In the month of December Arizona fruit growers were shipping oranges to Los Angeles because their product ripens earlier than in southern California. Likewise Arizona is a great mining region and a wonderful copper producer. Altogether the interests of the new state are very similar to those of California, and its representatives should be an important and welcome help to the Pacific coast delegation. Politically, the admission of Arizona and New Mexico is not expected to make much difference in a national sense as it is believed they will about offset each other.

SIMMONS EXTENDS HOLIDAY

Regular exercises will be suspended at Simmons College Friday and Saturday, in addition to the usual holiday tomorrow.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—Recent despatches announce that the French government will send a commission to the island of Guadeloupe or to Martinique to select a suitable port of call for French ships that will pass through the Panama canal. It may be assumed that this port will be made a coaling station and a naval base. It is also announced in England that during the session of the British Parliament the first lord of the admiralty will submit a plan for a naval base in the Caribbean sea, near Panama. These plans on the part of two of the great powers are anticipatory of the opening of the Panama canal in 1915. England and France are not waiting until the waterway is finished, but they are getting ready for the event in advance. When the canal is opened, France at Guadeloupe or Martinique and the British government on one of the islands it controls in the West Indies will be ready for the diversion of the world's trade over the new ocean track. The action by the English and French governments emphasizes anew the effect the opening of the Panama canal will have on the islands of the West Indies. They will lie directly in the line of the new thoroughfare of the world's commerce and will receive large impetus toward material advancement. Old ports, half forgotten, will receive, new ports will be established, and as the world's commerce steams by those islands they will catch the spirit of progress and wake up to the possibilities of modern life. It is likely that immigration and capital will flow into the West Indies, and that the resources of the islands will be developed to a point not dreamed of now.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—A field of usefulness may be found by the new company which proposes to conduct a baseball school, but it is a grievous error to assume that there are no baseball schools already in existence.

The baseball educational system is, in fact, about as complete as it could well be made. It is a graded system, the youngest pupils beginning their kindergarten and primary department studies on the most convenient back lots. Experience is the very capable teacher, and observation and imitation are her valued assistants. Here the youthful idea is taught to shoot with a literalness never found in other schools.

From the back lot school those pupils who have survived because of their fitness go to the next higher grades, the amateur and semi-professional clubs. Then come the minor league high school and the major league university, the entrance examinations to which are most rigid and which demand both ability and diligence upon the part of pupils in order that they may keep up with their classes.

Baseball schools point with pride to many distinguished graduates, yet it is a singular fact that few ever graduate from the universities by choice, unless it be to pursue a post-graduate course in a managerial capacity. They prefer to keep on studying their highly profitable lessons as long as they are permitted to do so. A sheepskin in the form of a release from school duties is the very last thing desired.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—An item in the papers announced, in the most matter of fact way, that a bill has been presented in the Spanish Cortes to forbid ships of any nationality, after Jan. 1, 1913, to take passengers from any Spanish port unless such ships are equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus on all ocean-going ships carrying 50 or more passengers. Canada has an act stipulating that every ocean coasting boat of more than 400 tons and carrying passengers must be provided with the wireless means of communicating with the shore and other boats. The Canadian law applies to lake

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1.30 p. m.	8.50 a. m.	9.10 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	1.55 p. m.	2.50 p. m.	9.30 p. m.

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BROOKLINE BOARD OF FINANCE TAKES UP TOWN WARRANT

All the articles in the Brookline town warrant which call for appropriations will be sent today to the special committee of 30 which passes upon all proposed expenditures of the town under an act of the Legislature.

Fred H. Williams who has been elected moderator of the town meeting has announced the committee of 30. They are George B. Baker, George S. Baldwin, Albin F. Bemis, Timothy J. Burke, B. Frank Carroll, James M. Colman, Jr., William R. Condingly, Harry W. Cunner, Ernest B. Dane, Frederick P. Fish, Donald Fitzgerald, Frank E. James, Franklin W. Hobbs, Felix R. King, James P. Mackey, Edward J. O'Hearn, Edward C. Mills, James S. Murphy, James F. Jackson, Alfred E. Kenrick, Charles S. Sargeant, George S. Parker, Frederick H. Perkins, George E. Phelan, Ralph A. Stewart, Charles H. Stearns, Galen L. Stone, Henry W. Waite, Leslie C. Weald.

WISCONSIN LIBRARIANS TO MEET

JANESVILLE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Library Association will meet here on Wednesday. Among those who will address the meeting will be Miss Lottie E. Stearns and Miss Mary Emogene Hazel-tine, Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Thomas Lloyd Jones of Madison, Mary A. Smith of La Crosse, President Charles McKenny of the Milwaukee state normal school.

TRAVEL

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HOME PRODUCTS TO BE URGED TO FRONT IN COLORADO WEEK

DENVER, Col.—Colorado week begins on March 18 and every merchant is a unit with his support to make this the most successful trades week possible by the concerted effort of all commercial bodies, the press and even the schools.

School children are taken in divisions to the Chamber of Commerce building where the Manufacturers' Association keeps a display of goods produced or manufactured in the state. This display, artistically arranged, consists of all those things that enter into all the needs of every home, such as pure food products of every description, shoes, wearing apparel, gloves and even agricultural and mining machinery, for Colorado enjoys the distinction of supporting the only factory manufacturing agricultural implements between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. It has been shown on former occasions that school children are the best advertisers.

The Chamber of Commerce conceived the idea of selecting competent men to lecture in the various schools throughout the city, telling the children what Colorado produced and enlisting their support in the campaign for the success of this great movement. The Colorado week is the result of the preliminary work started in the schools a year ago.

The merchants and large department stores have already begun to display the Colorado made goods in their show windows and on March 18, continuing the entire week, every clerk will be instructed to push without reservation the Colorado lines in preference to all others.

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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Try a LACO shampoo

The close, thick lather of LACO Castile gets right down into the pores, leaving the scalp in a thoroughly clean condition. Gives the hair the soft, silky appearance so much desired.

LACO Castile is absolutely pure, highest grade, imported olive oil soap. No adulterants, no animal fats, no free alkali.

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LACO
Castile Soap

6 cakes 10c 12 cakes \$1.00
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English Tailor and Habit Maker
for Gentlemen
739 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

PRESIDENT MELLEN SAYS NEW HAVEN LINE NEEDS RUTLAND ROAD

ALBANY, N. Y.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was a witness Tuesday at the hearing before the public service commission on the application of the New Haven road to acquire from the New York Central Railroad Company the majority stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, and the application of the Central to acquire from the New Haven the control of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company.

W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central was present under a subpoena, but did not testify.

Samuel H. Sawyer, representing the minority stockholders of the Rutland railroad, questioned Mr. Mellen in relation to the deal whereby the New York Central and New Haven shared in the profits or deficits of the Boston & Albany railroad. Mr. Mellen said the New Haven people had nothing to say about the conduct of the Boston & Albany.

Mr. Mellen testified that the governing argument in favor of the New Haven taking over the Rutland road was that the New Haven might have an independent line to be run in connection with the Boston & Maine between Boston and Montreal.

Mr. Mellen said that he would prefer to give the property to the New York Central for \$1 rather than sell it to any other company, because of the power of the New York Central to control business.

Answering Mr. Untermyer's question as to whether he would use the Rutland as a club against the Grand Trunk entering New England, Mr. Mellen said: "The test would be if I made a profit in the use of the Rutland railroad, for I have a right to use the road as I see fit, so long as I deliver the profit to the stockholders."

The witness said the Rutland would be useful to the New Haven in any controversy with the Grand Trunk.

W. H. Newman, former president of the Central, testified that the Rutland road was taken over by the Central while he was president, and he believed the sale to New Haven was most desirable.

PARENTS PREPARE FOR ASSOCIATION

ATLANTIC, Mass.—A committee has been appointed to draw a constitution and bylaws and to propose officers for a branch of the Parents and Teachers Association here. The committee, of which Charles Sampson, head master of the public school at Atlantic, is chairman, was appointed at a meeting Tuesday evening attended by about 150 members.

Albert L. Barbour, superintendent of schools in Quincy, spoke on the proposed plan of industrial education in that city.

SECRETARY MEYER IN BOSTON
George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, left town Tuesday after a short and quiet visit to Boston supporters of President Taft. He wished to ascertain at first hand the situation here as regards the President's candidacy. The visit was practically unknown until after his departure.

TRAINS DISCONTINUED FEB. 22
Notices discontinuing on Feb. 22 a number of local trains in the morning and afternoon, were posted by the New Haven railroad, today.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Edward Howard Griggs will give the first of his course of six Wednesday evening lectures on the "Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson" this evening in Jordan hall, the subject being the life and early work of the poet. Course and single tickets at popular prices are on sale at the hall.

Burton Holmes is to give two extra lectures on Feb. 22 at Tremont Temple. In the afternoon, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," and in the evening he will repeat "Across the Andes," including the magnificent views of the falls of the Igazu. On Friday night and again on Saturday afternoon he will give a repetition of "The Paris of America, Buenos Aires."

Following the run of "The Product of the Mill" the John Craig company will appear in "The Private Secretary," Gillette's farce, beginning March 4, at the Castle Square.

The Barnard Memorial children's festival, which Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman has directed for years on Washington's day in Mechanics hall, will be held tomorrow forenoon and afternoon. There will be exhibition dances at 11:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Poole's Boston band of 20 pieces will provide music. There will also be general dancing and souvenirs for the children in the audience.

NEWS BRIEFS

ROAD TO LINK TWO CITIES
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Articles of incorporation of the California Air Line railway were filed with the county clerk recently. The capital of the new corporation is placed at \$20,000,000 and rumor has it that this immense sum is to be expended in constructing a road between San Francisco and here.

DEPUTY STATE ATTORNEY QUILTS
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—C. Van Fleet, a deputy in the San Francisco office of Atty-Gen. U. S. Webb, and a son of Judge Van Fleet of the United States circuit court, has resigned his position with the state to enter into partnership with a prominent Nevada firm at Elko, Nev.

IRRIGATION PROJECT PLANNED
LAS VEGAS, Nev.—A complete system to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000 is planned by the Muddy Valley Irrigation Company operating in the Muddy or Moapa valley. About 10,000 acres will be irrigated by the company by means of two canals the combined length of which is about 20 miles.

BEEF GROWERS ORGANIZE
OXNARD, Cal.—The Beef Growers Association of Oxnard has been formally organized. It is the intention of the association to protect the interest of growers and work in harmony with the sugar factories.

SULPHUR PROPERTIES IN UTAH
SALT LAKE, Utah.—The total sulphur production of the United States is close to 350,000 tons annually, of which one property in the state of Utah contributes 1000 tons per annum. This producer is located in Beaver county at Sulphurdale and the owner is the Utah Sulphur Company.

LATIN AMERICA COLLEGE TOPIC
PALO ALTO, Cal.—The history of Latin America is to be the subject of a series of lectures by M. Oliveira Lima, Brazilian minister to Belgium, who will

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
For Friday and Saturday

1,500 POUNDS CHOCOLATE SECONDS, 20c to 50c, quality, slightly scratched, 2 pounds for..... 25c

THE BEST SATURDAY SPECIAL obtainable—FRUIT, NUT AND JELLY CENTERS..... 29c

YOU TRY THEM AND YOU SAY:

BUTTER SCOTCH WAFERS, per pound..... 15c

CHOCOLATE COVERED SAVARIS, CARMELS..... 15c

OLD-FASHIONED BITTER SWEETS, fancy pound box..... 15c

FANCY HARD CANDIES, regular 50c, quality, per pound..... 29c

GRANULATED SUGAR, to purchasers, per pound..... 5c

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The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Satisfactory, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Write for home agency plan.

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Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

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135 East 34th Street, New York.
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VISITING MILLINER
Up-to-date trimming. Remodeling a specialty. Work guaranteed. MISS B. 75 Highland st., Roxbury.

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MADAME MAY & CO.
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Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty.

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School of dressmaking, 149 Tremont st., room 722.

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MISSISSIPPI FOR REFERENDUM
JACKSON, Miss.—A concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution providing for the initiative and referendum was adopted by the Mississippi Senate by a vote of 32 to 4.

B. J. ARNOLD BUILDS AIRSHIP
LOS ANGELES—Bion J. Arnold, the widely known traction expert, who has been given the credit of solving Chicago's street railway problem and who has been engaged as consulting engineer on the same subject in Los Angeles and San Francisco, is building a flying machine. He is a member of the Aero Club of Illinois and for a few years has devoted his leisure hours on his farm near Chicago to aviation.

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direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space heater.

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The genuine from old whalers. Also Driftwood Blaze to sprinkle on the fire. Both give beautiful colored flames.

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Washes Clothes by Air
No teeth to fear, no grind to wear.
30 Days Free Trial.
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THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind: seven pieces of enameled ware, the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. DUNN & CO., 46 Channing St., Boston, Mass.

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Bargains in Used Instruments

Cecilian Mahogany Player..... \$75
Mahogany Pianola..... \$100
Mahogany Angulus..... \$75
Miller Square Piano..... \$75
Weber Upright Piano..... \$100
Homer Upright Piano, nearly new..... \$175

Easy terms if desired.

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ALL KINDS, THIN AND THICK, OLD FLOORS RENOVATED. W. J. DAY & CO. 42 CANAL ST.

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I. P. LARSON, PROP. Practical Shoe Makers and Repairers. Athletic goods repaired. First-Class Rubber Work. We will call for and deliver the work. A Province cat., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 3551-R.

ALL HAND WORK, satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 3556-W.

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Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; reproductions. "LIERRE" 30 Alfred pl., W. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

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WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.

NEW ENGLAND REED CO.
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UPHOLSTERY
CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given.
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FOREMAN, practical carpenter, wants position with general contractor; factory work preferred. HERMAN BLETTNER, 21 New Baden, Ill.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, BOOK-KEEPER, farmer's son, wants work with construction gang, surveying crew or ranch or similar work (21); West preferred. A. C. WOLFE, Hector, Minn.

MAN (26), educated, desires change; connected one concern 6 years; good sales man and stenographer; consider either office or salesman's position. JOHN W. TAYLOR, 1526 Morse ave., Rogers Park, Chicago.

MAN AND WIFE want positions together. ALBERT WIKLE, 80 W. Springfield, Ill.

OPTICAL MAN, 31, strictly temperate, 10 years' experience, competent to take charge of stock, do refraction of stock work; references. ARTHUR R. KENNEDY, 410 So. Meridian st., Indianapolis, Ind.

PHOTOGRAPHER (33), 13 years' experience, all-around workman, but would prefer printing and finishing. ARNE SAKS, 802 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis.

POSITION wanted by reliable, ambitious young man (20) with automobile manufacturing company to learn business from experienced salesmen; country work; practical experience. GLENN WAGNER, Grimes, Ia.

POSITION wanted by young man (21) who has worked in bank and real estate office; good references. FRANK E. WESTBURY, 1222 Temple st., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN, experienced (35), married; manufacturers' line preferred; acquainted all large cities; can show results in any line where salesmanship counts. C. C. SPENCER, 622 Murnad Jaccard bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCK FAIR MANAGER, man and wife (40), both capable, want position running stock farm; extensive horse experience. H. H. SCHWELD, 2294 C. Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE WOODWORK, MAN in general custom shop; 20 years' experience; new work; repairing; best work anywhere. SHERMAN SLAUGHTER, 156 Ohio ave., Wichita, Kan.

WATCHMAN, Man of good habits wants position as day or night watchman; best references. PETER R. BISHOP, 1363 Austin ave., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, 24, ambitious, capable worker, at present employed, wants position where he can advance. PHILIP V. YOUNG, 3206 Farewell ave., Rogers Park, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wants position as correspondent or credit man; 5 years' experience; office work; best references. ROBERT E. NIERLING, 3740 Palm st., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position; sales or clerical, with opportunity to show worth. H. SCHWELD, 2830 Campbell st., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER, 8 years architectural, engineering, legal experience; more than mere stenographer; rapid, accurate; salary \$25. VICTOR R. (PSE), HARDING ave., Chicago, Tel. Ked. 2147-48.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position in office; has 4 years' experience; good knowledge and character; can furnish good references. ARTHUR C. CARLSON, 1311 Melrose, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as engineer or machinist; three years' power plant experience. B. E. HAMILTON, 545 S. State St., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS Would like any kind of day work; washing, ironing or cleaning; or bundles to bring home. Water on Kirkwood. Mrs. A. J. WHEELER, 379 W. Monroe ave., Kirkwood, Mo. Tel. 467-20.

POSITION desired, any kind, by single American woman, 27, refined, capable, trustworthy; both business and domestic experience; city or country; references. A. SCOTT, 1117 Wells st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, would like position in Florida; would prefer a place on the west coast near Lynn Haven. EVA L. TARRER, Lebanon, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman with successful office experience, fully satisfactory to present employer; desires position where faithfulness will earn reasonable advancement. MYRTLE M. SCHWAB, 1549 Bulwer ave., Cleveland, O.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted; stenographer, private secretary or office assistant; possess good understanding, capable of correspondence; thoroughly familiar with general office work; would leave city. LAILA HARRIS, 764 Oakwood bldg., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with 3 years' experience wishes employment; salary to start with to \$10; good references. MILDRED BURR, 1261 9th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

STENOGRAPHER employed mornings would like reduced work (weekdays); Piman writer and touch operator. VERA BARNETT, 4245 Pine blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, young lady; commercial, literary or law; Chicago or elsewhere, wishes position; references. MISS ANNA O'CONNOR, 9021 Madison ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, experienced, best references. ANNA STACKPOLE, 420 Roslyn pl., Chicago.

TEACHER, 26 months' experience, wishes position in Washington; 2d grade certificate. MISS VIOLET ORCUTT, Lake Shore, Mich.

TEACHER, experienced in high school work, desires position as tutor in English, history, German or Latin. GRACE O'HALL, 4550 Prairie ave., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 8802.

SETTING KINDERGARTNER wants position, or would like entire charge of child; would also do family shopping. ANNE WINTER, 367 Grant pl., Chicago.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

MOSS AGATE CUTTER wanted, experienced; steady position and top-notch wages paid; references expected. NORTHWEST JEWELRY & MFG. CO., Billings, Mont.

PRINTER wanted, thoroughly competent, rapid and dependable, job and ad. work; knowledge of platens; permanent; hours, union, \$18; must come quick; wire when you can report for work; no transportation. DEVLIS' LAKES, JOURNAL, Devil's Lake, N. D.

PRINTER Good all-round printer wanted, capable taking foremanship and business management of country office. Address GEORGE E. LANNING, Box 92, Eagle, S. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERICAL position wanted by young man with some experience; where ability thing that offers advancement; prefer the West. RALPH E. PEERY, 512 S. 12th st., Rockford, Ill.

FARMER, age 40, with son age 9, wants permanent position with family in western state; experienced. J. T. JENSON, 1016 Third ave., North, Fargo, N. D.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL MAN (26), married, technical and practical experience, wishes western position in central station or industrial plant. H. B. LAW, CHICAGO, 14 Prospect st., Brookline, Mass.

MILLMAN (32), strictly temperate and reliable, some experience at quartz milling; wishes position where there is opportunity to learn the trade well. DAVID FREDERICKSON, Box 38, Tonopah, Nev.

SECRETARY—Position wanted as secretary to tourist (24); law graduate, bookkeeper, stenographer; speak English and German; nominal salary. CARL MOHR, BACHER, Norman, Okla.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

AD MAN wanted for afternoon newspaper; \$15; 9 hours. DAILY MAIL, Anderson, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EDITOR, PRINTER, publisher and manager wishes position anywhere where ability, stability and reliability will be appreciated and paid for accordingly; best references. SMITH, 105 West Ninth st., Austin, Tex. 21.

FOREMAN wants position on farm or stock farm; practical experience in breeding registered stock, general farming, etc.; Englishman, single, good reference from present employer; reasonable salary and profit sharing basis. WILLIAM R. DEW, HURST, P. O. box 626, Augusta, Ga.

SALESMAN (26) desires position; prefers Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; good references. H. ERNEST CONWELL, Box 161, Milton, Del.

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Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

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Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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A Toy for Cats in a package of which the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let alone. Will last for years. On sale at any drug, grocery, toy and exercise counters. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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Soft and pliable. No stooping to give baby a bath. Made of gray and white rubber on wood frame. Weighs 6 lbs. Also makes adult tub. Write for details.

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BOOKKEEPING by lady; able to take charge of books, accounts, collections, and assist in interests of business. RHEA M. KUTH, Seaboard Hotel, Beaumont, Tex.

GOVERNOR—Position wanted by refined, well-educated young lady, as governess for one or more children; also companion for lady. MISS C. RILEY, 215 Bos. Ave. St., San Antonio, Tex.

STENOGRAPHER desires employment; does typewriting, circular work, addressing. ANNE G. DAVIES, 210 Columbia st., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, would like position in Florida; would prefer a place on the west coast near Lynn Haven. EVA L. TARRER, Lebanon, Mo.

TEACHER, 25 months' experience, wishes position in Washington; 2d grade certificate. MISS VIOLET ORCUTT, Lake Shore, Mich.

TEACHER, seven years' experience, desires position. M. B. LARNICK, Bell Valley, Va.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

STRUCTURE TEACHERS wanted for California; salaries from \$1200 to \$1500; other good instructors also needed. CHAS. E. ROBERTS, Center and Oxford Sts., Berkeley, Cal.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agents, 116-118 E. Second st., Los Angeles; Main 500. Home 10709; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly.

SALESMAN wanted to travel out of San Francisco north; one understanding selling and packing preferred. PACIFIC MILL & MINE SUPPLY CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL OR WOMAN to do general housework for family of 3 adults. MISS C. CHANDLER, 108 Cypress st., Tropic, Cal. Tel. Glendale 11-J.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agents, 116-118 E. Second st., Los Angeles; Main 500. Home 10709; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, general office assistant, 15 years' experience, can take full charge any clerical work; will leave Los Angeles. MISS GRACE I. HAMILTON, 320 H. W. Hollman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 26

CLERK (31)—Well educated, courteous, reduced gentleman (27) desires position as hotel clerk or in general office work in or near Los Angeles. T. M. JONES, 1522 Union ave., St. Louis.

CUTTER AND FITTER wishes position for ladies' tailoring; good references. PAUL DALLMANN, 924 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN desires position; experience covers purchasing, credits, ad. writing, selling; thoroughly competent to assist manager in any business; married. MAYNARD H. HARRIS, 2226 9th st., West Berkeley, Cal.

HEAD GARDENER, LANDSCAPE—Thoroughly understood all branches of greenhouses and outside work; can take full charge gentleman's place; single; French (48). EMM. SEABERNANT, 1500 Stockton st., San Francisco, Cal.

MACHINIST AND CHAUFFEUR, expert, 15 years' experience, wishes position; reliable Christian man; work; will leave Los Angeles. EDWARD LYTLE, 185 East 10th st., Oswego, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by lady as assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, five years' experience; good references. EVA METHAD, 330 West Hartford av., Hollywood, Cal.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires work in taking care of children, evenings and Saturdays; references. MOLLIE HOWE, 527 Emerson st., Palo Alto, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position as housekeeper or hotel manager; Seattle preferred; excellent references. MISS W. MINNEKER, 1515 Boylston ave., Seattle, Wash.

NURSERYMAID wants position; or will do general work; in or near Los Angeles. MRS. PHOEBE L. WALDEN, gen. dr. Watts, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER wants position; experienced. W. T. HOWELL, 373 S. Euclid ave., Pasadena, Cal. Home phone 710.

CANADA—FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP, office manager, stenographer, typist, correspondent, bookkeeper; English, South African, Indian experience; "unimpeachable character." A. W. KEMP, "Kinkora," Dulwich, London, England.

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S SON seeks employment as companion-attendant; willing to be useful. ARTHUR ROLT, Knellbrook st., Flora Villas, Hove, Sussex, England. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

B. A. London, French and German honors, seeks post as governess or companion-secretary; usual English subjects, Latin, etc.; typewriting. MABEL SPARKROW, Cloudesley, Bitterne, Hants, England. 27

BOSTON AND N E | BOSTA

STATES | EASTERN STATES

EASTERN STATES

POSITIONS WANTED. FEMALE

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NURSEKEEPER—Refined, capable, widowed woman desires position near New York as housekeeper or companion; also family. MRS. FLORENCE JENKINS, Elba, N. Y. 20

SEWING—Refined, capable, widowed woman desires position in small family; references. MISS ANNE L. RAYMOND, Mrs. Housley, 218 W. 15th st., New York City. 20

NURSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position in small family; references. S. WALLING, 217 E. 48th st., New York City. 20

NURSEKEEPER—Position wanted as domestic or housekeeper where needed; kept by Alsatian who has personal services and understands fine dress-making. Address: ROYAL ROTTLER, P.O. Box 163, New York City. 22

NURSEKEEPER—Young woman desires position in Philadelphia; refined, capable; references. MRS. F. ROBERTS, 823 ave. Philadelphia. 28

NURSEKEEPER—Manager, with best of assistance, for large gentleman's home. MISS J. RITTERFORD, 32nd and 4th sts., W. Philadelphia. 28

NURSEKEEPER—Lady, refined, musical, experienced, desires position in children. MRS. WHITE, 170 West 89th St., New York City. 28

BURGESS—Experienced, desires position in New York or vicinity. Miss GORJON, 103 Herkimer st., Brooklyn. 28

NURSEKEEPER—Refined, trustworthy and willing to accept position as companion or assistant at home; fond of children; references. A. WILLIAMSON, 10 Bath, N. Y. 20

NURSEKEEPER—Young colored woman desires position as companion or assistant at home; good cook; references. MRS. SAMUEL, 536 E. W. 53d st., New York City. 20

DRESSMAKER—Capable, experienced, desires position as dressmaker; open air drying. A. JOHNSON, 125 Fifth st., New York City. 28

NURSE—United, by well educated lady, position as teacher of elementary Spanish and German, or as interpreter. Apply by mail. Only miss N. J. HILTON, 401 Broadway, New York City. 20

CHEF—Cooking, French-English, experienced, desires position as chef; references; state salary. MISS BURKY, 257 W. 24th St., New York City. 28

NURSE—Refined, capable, experienced in nursing and all duties; very fond of children. MISS JULIETTE BARAK, 834 E. Orange Ave., New York City. 28

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BINDER—We want an all-around man, good moral habits to take charge of our bindery. Good knowledge of run Dexter jobbing fold and red pamphlet binding. THE GRAY CO., Erie, Pa. 21

STUDENT—Students or school teachers desired to increase the circulation of Italian and Good Housekeeping magazines during summer months. Write to J. A. HARNACK, Local Sec. 4411 St., Champaign, Ill. 24

MEN wanted at once: Two single men, 25 years old and general laborer and caring for stock; state wages. JOHN W. RULES, R. R. No. 1, Kansasville, Ind. 24

GRAPHER, experienced, wanted to do sheet metal plant; competent to estimate and take entire charge; age, experience, salary, confidential. C. & MARTIN, 2905-17 Carroll ave., New York City. 20

bits, who has ability to handle
logue and commercial work, can

WANTED—SITUATION: union shop. THE
FERTILITY CENTER, Franklin, O. 21

FATHER—MAN: family, old; 60
years; travel New England; do not
dress JAMES MOORE & CO.'s. 22

HUSBAND: wanted to take charge of
a boy's farm school 2 hours from
experienced married man pre-
sides wife and two children. 22

MILK FARM: Lake Villa, Ill. 22

NEED MAN: wanted in European
touring street car. Heated, good
geography preferred; good offer
for the right one. Apply by letter
to HAVES, Norway st., suite 1
class. 28

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FOR STUDENTS: or school teach-
ed to increase the circulation of
the American and English maga-
zines summer; salary and commis-
ion A. HARNAK, Local Sec'y, 411
N. Dearborn, Chicago. 26

WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
by 2 adults and 1 child. Phone
MRS. T. J. CAVENY, 328
E. Austin st., Chicago. 26

WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
W. CLINKERBEARD, 607 E.
Champaign, Ill. Auto phone
21

E-GAGED WOMAN wanted to take
a cottage of 16 boys, in a boys'
school 2 hours from home. 26

Wanted to take the orderly care of
old and to the training of Al-
len Dale. 26

CHILDREN: seeking ALLENDALE
Lake Villa, Ill. 26

RENT INFANT'S ATTENDANT
two boys. For information,
references and references contact
D. W. HOLMES, 430 S. East st.,
Wis. 27

POSITIONS WANTED—MALE

STUDENT: experienced, 10 years
commission firm in office work
wishes move money making
at home or country; anywhere. A. H.
Hill, 539½ Central ave., Grand
Blach. 26

MOBILE SALESMAN, former manu-
facturing house authority on
publicity, advertising, promotion;
prove ability.—H. T. HEATH,
Union Klgln, Ill. 21

MAN—Young man wishes position
of valet and class fashion
maker; wages desired, \$75 monthly;
reference, 3744 Rhodes av., Chic-
ago. 26

HILL, Would like to locate with
a house in Chicago; have had
experience in railroad and
general contracting. C. H.
4463 Jefferson ave., Chicago. 26

BLACKBURN and runner, two years' ex-
perience as Fairbanks dredger, wishes po-
sition of general superintendent.
Jackson st., Lockland, Ind. 21

LYMAN MAN wishes position at
work; experienced, good refer-
ence and small pay desired. R.
Prospect st., Lansing. 26

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technical,
3 years experience with manu-
facturing electrical machinery
and estimating and sales, wants
H. L. HADLEY, 575 98th av.,
Milwaukee. 22

IRON—Experienced on sheet steel,
sheet iron, wire, etc.; all specialties;
good reference. E. F. REICH,
Northworth st., Chicago. 26

ELI (36) wishes position, am fa-
mily high speed engines, generators
machines; willing to leave city.
2575 Lake ave., Chicago. 20

CAL—Electrician, refrigerator, steam
refrigerating plants; telephone
and electric training; clean record
and references. GEORGE CEDER-
strom, La Salle, Chicago. 26

World's Latest Financial News

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCK MARKET OF SMALL IMPORTANCE

Period of Extreme Dullness
Continues in the Exchanges,
a Few Specialties Attracting
Most Attention

THE TONE IS HEAVIER

Stock market transactions have dwindled away to a very small volume. Business on the New York exchange has not been so quiet since last July, when records were made for dullness. The principal buying that goes on is in bonds. Stocks have moved within a very narrow range, affording slight profits to traders. Now and then there is a short spurt upward in a few stocks, due principally to the pressure of short covering. There is no pressure to sell and there seems to be a scarcity of stocks for sale. This is responsible for the extreme quietude.

The New York market again showed a disposition this morning to confine its attention to a few specialties. The general tone was heavy, recessions taking place in the early sales. General Electric was moderately strong.

Price movements on the local exchange were irregular. Trading was quiet.

Substantial losses were sustained by the few stocks traded in before midday. Reading opened off 1/4 at 156 1/2, and before noon was more than 2 points below last night's closing price. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 164 1/2, and before midday was selling nearly 2 points under last night. Steel opened off 1/4 at 60 1/4 and declined well under 60.

General Electric opened up 1/4 at 100 1/4, and after improving fractionally sold down to last night's closing price.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened unchanged at 60 and declined a point after the announcement of the regular dividend. Osceola opened off a point at 111 1/2, following the publication of the company's report and sagged off further. Island Creek Coal was up a point at 45.

LONDON.—The announcement that the mine operators and workers had accepted Premier Asquith's invitation to a conference tomorrow caused buoyancy in home rails. Gill-Edged investments were colorless in the late dealings and the observance of the religious holiday was reflected in quietness in foreigners and mines.

After a drop Americans left off steady. Oil securities were strong on the curb for the first time in months. At 10 15-16 De Beers was 3-16 lower. Rio Tinto showed a loss of 1/4 to 60 1/2. Continental houses closed steady.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols, money	Decline
do account	79 1/2
do 2 1/2	79 1/2
do 3 1/2	79 1/2
do 4 1/2	79 1/2
do 5 1/2	79 1/2
do 6 1/2	79 1/2
do 7 1/2	79 1/2
do 8 1/2	79 1/2
do 9 1/2	79 1/2
do 10 1/2	79 1/2
do 11 1/2	79 1/2
do 12 1/2	79 1/2
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do 94 1/2	79 1/2
do 95 1/2	79 1/2
do 96 1/2	79 1/2
do 97 1/2	79 1/2
do 98 1/2	79 1/2
do 99 1/2	79 1/2
do 100 1/2	79 1/2

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain or snow tonight and probably Thursday morning, followed by clearing; warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and night. Brief gusts shifting northwesterly Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow tonight and probably Thursday morning, followed by clearing; warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and night. Brief gusts shifting northwesterly Thursday.

The storm that was central over Texas yesterday morning has moved northeastward during the last 24 hours and is now central over Kentucky. It has increased in intensity and now covers a very large area east of the Mississippi river. It is producing snow in the northern and heavy rains in the southern sections. It will probably reach this vicinity late this afternoon or tonight. It will probably begin with snow and turn to rain. Storm warnings are displayed along the coast. Northeast storm warning, 10:30 a. m. Severe storm central over lower Ohio valley moving northeast; will cause increasing easterly winds today and tonight, shading to westerly winds on Thursday and reaching gale force. Warnings are now displayed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Eastport, Me.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
20 1/2 to 22 1/2 noon, 20 1/2 to 22 1/2 p. m., 20 1/2 to 22 1/2
Average temperature yesterday, 41 1/2-42 1/2

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo, 34 Albany, 34
Nantucket, 44 Pittsburgh, 44
New York, 48 Chicago, 32
Washington, 48 Des Moines, 32
Philadelphia, 30 Denver, 32
Jacksonville, 74 St. Louis, 44
San Francisco, 62 Portland, Me., 48

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises, 6:24 High water, 1:25 p. m.
Sun sets, 5:25 1:06 a. m., 1:25 p. m.
Length of day, 10:49

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NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Ag Chem	59	59	58	58
Am Ag Chem pf.	103	103	103	103
Am Beet Sugar	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Beet Sugar pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Can pf.	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Car Foundry	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Am Ice	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Smelting	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Sugar	119	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am T. & C.	141	141 1/2	141	141 1/2
Anaconda	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafalpa	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canada Southern	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canadian Pacific	230	230	229 1/2	229 1/2
Che. & Ohio	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ch. & Gt. West.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chino	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ch. M. & St. Paul	105 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Con. Gas	140	140	139 1/4	139 1/4
Corn Products pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Del. Lack.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Denver pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Erie	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 3d pf.	41	41	41	41
General Electric	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Gen. Electric	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	130	129 1/2	129 1/2
Gt. Nor. pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Inter-Met. pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int-Met pf. Ext.	54	54	54	54
Kan. City & Gt. W.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Lehigh Valley	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
L. & N.	152	152	151 1/2	151 1/2
Madison C. & P.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Madison C. & P. pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
M. & St. L.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Missouri Pacific	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Nat. Lead	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nevada Cons. Cop.	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. Central	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Norfolk & Western	117	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
North American	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Ontario & Western	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Philadelphia Co.	109	109	107	107
Pitts. C. & St. L.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Peoples Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	103	103	103	103
Ry. Cons. Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Reading pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Republic Steel	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Rio Island	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Sears Roebuck	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Sho. & S. I.	40	40	40	40
Southern Pacific	107	107	107 1/2	107 1/2
Southern Railway	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
St. Louis & N. O.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
St. L. Southw. pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Tennessee Copper	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Texas Pacific	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Third Ave. W. L.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Toledo St. L. & W. pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Union City R. P.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union Pacific	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	63	63	63	63
Utah Copper	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U. S. Rubber	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Iron, C. & S.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U. S. Car. Chemical	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Vulcan Detinning	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Wabash	7	7	7	7
Western Union	85	85	84 1/4	84 1/4
Westinghouse	73 1/4	73 1/4	73	73
Wheeling & L. E.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
W. L. E. 1st pf.	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
W. L. E. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis Chalmers 5s	58	58	58
Am Tel. & Tel. 4s	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Atchafalpa 4s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa 4s 1960	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Atlantic C. & N. E. 4s	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
B. & O. Southwest 3 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Brooklyn 4s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Central Pacific 4s	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Chinese Imp. 5s (w. l.)	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
C. B. & Q. 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ches. & Ohio 1st 5s	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Ches. & Ohio 4 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Del. & Hudson cv.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Denver 6s	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
Erie cv.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar. 4 1/2s	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lake Shore 4s 1931	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. & N. 4s	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Met 5s w. l.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Missouri Pacific cv.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. 4s	132 1/2	132 1/2	132

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

HEAVY FORWARDINGS OF WOOL STRENGTHEN PRICE OUTLOOK

Supplies Are Diminishing and Demand From the Mills Continues of Good Volume, Making Prospective Arrivals From Abroad a Factor of Increasing Interest

Wool merchants who have held out for the outside quotations on their offerings in the past three or four months find full justification for their attitude in present conditions in the trade.

Consuming demand remains steady and of good volume. Forwardings of wool to manufacturers since the beginning of the year have exceeded receipts by many millions of pounds, and there seems to be sufficient prospect of continued absorption to warrant the belief that a better cleanup of old stock than usual is ensured this spring.

Current transactions are almost invariably on a basis a shade more satisfactory to the dealer than to the buyer. The situation favors those who have wool to dispose of. There is no accumulation of any variety in excess of probable requirements in eastern markets, and in several of the most needed lines the available supplies are far from abundant, so that holders may find their price confidently and expect to hold quotations pretty firmly.

Much depends, of course, on the extent to which imports can be made to help out between the present time and the arrival of new domestic clips. Mill men are much interested in recent arrivals and prospective receipts of foreign crossbreds, and undoubtedly there will be a good outlet for everything coming forward that can be offered at an acceptable price.

It is understood that buyers on American account, foreseeing a better demand this year, have operated a little more freely in Argentina and Australia than in the previous season, and considerable wool is yet to come from these points. Argentine clips, although delayed in shipment by labor troubles, are said to have been secured on a favorable basis, and are thought likely to prove a factor in holding speculative advances in other stock in check in this market.

Some improvement in the labor outlook at Lawrence is reported, and more wool requirements from that manufacturing center are expected if the improvement holds. Some business has been diverted to other points, but considerable is still held up awaiting a solution of the problems encountered there and will be put through at the first favorable moment.

The goods market as a whole is in a satisfactory state. Prices have been made as low as the wool market warrants, and customers are convinced that they are getting about all the value for their money that they could reasonably expect, on practically all the mill products offered. Orders for fall overcoatings and other fabrics for the 1912 season in apparel lines are booked in fair volume. Similar reports come from the trade regarding women's wear. In hosiery and underwear lines there is expectation of higher prices on reorders, because of the greater cost now of raw material and the small margin of profit allowed themselves by manufacturers when accepting the earlier orders.

Contracting continues in the West for domestic clips in advance of shearing. Competition has caused the growers to stand out for better prices, however, than they accepted when earlier overtures were made. Nevertheless it seems likely that the aggregate amount of contracting this year will be much larger than in either of the past two seasons. It is estimated that nearly half the anticipated combined clip of Utah, Nevada and Idaho is already under contract to Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis wool houses. Contracting has also begun in Montana and other northern territory wool sections.

Prices accepted by the growers are reported as around 18 cents in northern Utah and 15 cents in the southern part of the state, 17¢ to 18¢ in Idaho and 14¢ to 15¢ in Nevada, although a number of sheep raisers are holding out for 1/2¢ to 1¢ more in each of these states, and trading is checked somewhat by the general disposition to insist on outside quotations, which conservative representatives of eastern firms hesitate to pay.

In the Boston market Ohio quarter-blood fleeces fetch 20 cents, and occasionally a shade more, while some holders look for 20 1/2¢ to 30 cents, but are getting no encouragement in their stand from current transactions. However, the supply is limited, and it cannot be predicted that they will not secure their asking price.

There are holders of fine staple territory wools whose quotations are on the secured basis of 65 cents, but sales continue on a slightly lower level as heretofore, mainly on the basis of 63 cents, although the tendency is undeniably upward. For half-blood the ruling price gives a secured cost of about 50¢ to 60 cents, with three eighths to cost 52¢ to 53 cents and quarter-blood 50 cents or a shade less. Fine and fine-medium clothing territory is reckoned to cost secured 53¢ to 55 cents.

It is worth noting, apropos of the early contracting movement, that a recent sale of Soda Springs half-blood wool was made here at 23 cents, while from Idaho come reports of 19 cents asked for Soda Springs clips in advance of shearing.

Carpet wools are scarce, and the new stock that is awaited from abroad, it is stated, represents a higher primary cost than that of wools of this class now on hand in this country. Some of the prospective receipts undoubtedly will be

wanted for other than carpet uses, and may be available therefor, as the carpet demand is declared in some quarters to have slackened lately.

Shipments of wool of all kinds in this market to consumers, it is calculated, are likely to reach about 50,000,000 pounds by the end of February for the first two months of the year. This showing, if realized, will be much better than that of 1911, and indicates a greatly increased mill output of finished products compared with that of a year ago.

EXPRESS COMPANY INVESTIGATION AND ITS RESULTS

NEW YORK—Representatives of shippers who have figured in the express company investigation by the commerce commission believe the results are decidedly not good for the express companies, despite the good service in many respects which they have rendered.

In their opinion, the express companies have banked too much on the good features of their service to minimize past errors of omission, due to weak points in the system which in time will be eliminated.

One weak point is their checking system which now makes easy over-charging at origin or collection of charges at both ends. These over-charges, in course of an operating year growing to a considerable amount, have exercised shippers and the public to a point where they felt that the only relief lay in a thorough investigation of the whole rate fabric and system of practices.

"That a system permitted over-charges," says one of the attorneys representing a group of shippers, "is in no way palliated by the fact that the same system makes possible under-charges. The reprehensible point is that nothing has seemingly ever been done to correct it."

"The companies, however, are not the only ones on the defensive. The railroads are likely to be called upon to justify increases in division percentages demanded from express companies. None of the witnesses was able to give a concrete instance of increased cost of operation placed on the railroads by demands of express companies for increased efficiency in actual transportation service."

MIXED FARMING IS A NECESSITY

NEW YORK—Sir William Whyte, speaking of mixed farming, which has been mentioned by other railroad officials as the solution of western Canada's grain problem, says: "The objection farmers have to mixed farming is the difficulty experienced in securing the right class of labor. This drawback could be minimized or overcome, however, by the movement from the agricultural districts of Great Britain to Canada."

"If farmers had cattle or pigs to which to feed their low-grade wheat, their profits would be greater than if the crop was high grade and based solely on its value for milling purposes. The large cattle ranches will soon be a thing of the past owing to the land over which the cattle range having become valuable for growing of winter wheat, alfalfa, etc., so that instead of western Canada exporting cattle in large numbers the time will come when it will not have sufficient to supply local demands. This can be obviated, though, if the farmers go more into mixed farming."

LONDON SAID TO BE BUYING ERIE

NEW YORK—Ever since the days of Tom Nickalls, the London stock exchange dealer who was styled the "Erie king," owing to his enormous transactions in that stock, which often amounted to hundreds of thousands of shares in a single week, London during the past quarter of a century has regarded Erie as its pet, and there are always large options open in it, and it is a favorite with the put and call brokers. It is not surprising then to hear from a large exchange house, which has important London connections, that the operators in the British capital are now buying Erie, and that several large calls have been purchased in the stock during the past few days which are to run for some weeks. London probably has a good reason for buying Erie at the moment and it is notable that certain big Wall street men have followed its lead and have accumulated some stock.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY
Canada Cement Co. reports for year ended Dec. 31 net profits of \$1,382,038, which, after bond interest and preferred dividends, leaves \$278,808, or slightly over 2 per cent, on the common stock. President Edwards says one of the chief troubles of the year was the inability of Canadian railroads to handle the company's products.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR
TORONTO—An increase of \$400,000 in the stock of the Russell Motor Car Company to \$2,000,000 has been approved.

LARGER BUSINESS RESULT OF LOWER PRICES FOR GAS

Heavy Depreciation Charges Responsible for Decreased Earnings for Peoples Gas for Last Year

MORE MAINS LAID

CHICAGO—Peoples Gas earned more money before depreciation in 1911 than in 1910 but heavier depreciation charges decreased the earnings on the stock from 9 per cent to a little under that per cent. The operating ratio was the same as for the previous year. The rate charged for gas up to Aug. 7 was 85 cents and since that time 80 cents.

The gross earnings, operating expenses and ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings for a period of years have been as follows:

Year	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Ratio
1902	\$11,058,412	\$5,913,211	53.47%
1903	11,854,800	6,440,282	54.33%
1904	12,014,085	6,335,821	52.80%
1905	12,941,203	6,575,781	50.81%
1906	11,880,044	6,787,303	57.15%
1907	13,146,388	7,022,620	53.43%
1908	13,728,970	7,822,620	56.98%
1909	14,561,588	8,504,507	58.41%
1910	15,536,359	9,231,206	59.40%
1911	15,896,286	9,338,758	58.81%

The net earnings, balance for dividends, shares outstanding and amount earned per share for the same period have been as follows:

Year	Net earnings	Balance for dividends	Shares	Earn. per sh.
1902	\$5,145,292	\$2,657,216	329,091	\$8.06
1903	5,114,328	2,590,707	329,091	8.36
1904	5,678,261	3,134,144	329,091	9.51
1905	5,705,579	3,149,291	329,091	9.55
1906	4,880,741	2,591,230	329,091	8.36
1907	5,172,741	2,518,782	329,091	7.94
1908	5,516,645	2,735,691	329,091	8.36
1909	6,056,991	3,113,103	329,091	8.90
1910	6,260,843	3,154,332	329,091	9.01
1911	6,557,258	3,122,581	329,091	8.92

In February, 1906, the price of gas was reduced from \$1 per 1000 feet to 85 cents and this franchise expired last February, but the city council were unable to agree on a price at that time, so that the old rate remained in force until August 7, when the court fixed the rate to be charged for gas, pending a final determination of the petition, at 80 cents and enjoined the company from charging more.

In October another judge of the same court on petition of the city ordered the company to impound the difference between 80 cents and 75 cents which had been fixed by a city ordinance as the price of gas for the next year. The company appealed from this and the case is still pending.

Under 85 cent gas Peoples Gas has increased the amount earned on its stock from 7 per cent to 9 per cent, after earning from 8 per cent to 9 1/2 per cent during the previous five years on \$1 gas. This has been accomplished by increasing the volume of business as the operating ratio has steadily increased since the price of gas was reduced from \$1 to 85 cents.

A recognized authority made a thorough investigation of the situation in Chicago and reported to the city council about 77 cents was a fair price for gas but the present mayor was elected on a platform which demanded still cheaper gas so the city continues its fight. There is so much politics in the controversy and the evidence seems to be so conclusively on the side of 77-cent gas that there is a general feeling that the courts will find judgment for the facts and not for politics.

The manufacture of gas is conducted in Boston as economically as anywhere in the United States, and in view of the fact that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company would be permitted to increase the dividend on its stock to 11 per cent if it could reduce the price of gas to 70 cents per 1000 feet and yet fails to do so, it is not considered likely that the courts will compel Peoples Gas to sell gas at 70 cents, especially after an expert of recognized ability has reported for 77 cents.

Peoples Gas laid 107 miles of street mains in 1911, against 85 miles in 1910 and 118 in 1909. It installed over 23,000 new meters against 26,000 in 1910 and 27,000 in 1909.

Peoples Gas has paid 6 per cent dividends for the greater part of the last 15 years. When the price was reduced to 85 cents in 1906 the rate was reduced to 5 per cent for one year. In May, 1909, the rate was increased to 7 per cent, which is now being paid. The present quotation for the stock is around 100, which is about three points higher than at the beginning of the year. In 1909 on the advance in dividend the stock sold at 120, but the high record is 129 1/2 in 1899 and the low record of the 1907 panic 70 1/4.

FLAXSEED IN THE NORTHWEST

NEW YORK—Flaxseed in the big northwestern markets of Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, is just now passing through a lower swing of values. It is selling \$1.79 a bushel for cash at Winnipeg. May contracts are 20 1/2 cents higher at Duluth, thanks to the tariff of 20 cents a bushel and to the difference in freight rates which are several cents higher to Duluth than to corresponding lake ports of Port Arthur and Ft. William on the Canadian coast.

Toward the close of last week the Duluth market for May contracts rather suddenly went off two cents a bushel on Argentine prospects.

QUOTATIONS OF STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Refining Co.	290	300
Borneo-Sumatra Co.	120	140
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	125
Chesapeake & Potomac	650	750
Colonial Oil Co.	100	120
Continental Oil Co.	650	800
Crescent Pipe Line	90	100
Standard Oil (Indiana)	235	245
Standard Oil (Kentucky)	120	135
Standard Oil (New York)	250	280
Standard Oil (Ohio)	150	160
Standard Oil (Penn.)	210	220
Northern Pipe Line	75	85
Ohio Oil Co.	82	95
Oil & Gas Co.	350	450
Solar Refining Co.	195	205
Southern Pipe Line	14	15
South Penn. Oil Co.	500	520
S. W. Pennsylvania Pipe Line	140	150
Standard Oil (California)	145	150
Standard Oil (Texas)	130	140
Standard Oil (Louisiana)	100	110
Standard Oil (Nebraska)	200	210
Standard Oil (New York)	330	340
Standard Oil (Ohio)	150	160
Swan & Finch	60	70
Union Tank-Line	65	80
Vacuum Oil Co.	500	520
Washington Oil Co.	14	15
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	820	1100
Anglo-American Oil Co.	15	20
Standard Oil (New J.) ex-div.	338	365

NEW YORK—The few houses which have engaged in trading in Standard Oil subsidiaries have made big money. There are perhaps six which can be considered active in these stocks, and competition between them is extremely keen. One of these, a rich banking house, has probably made the biggest money by purchasing for its own account large quantities of fractional shares and keeping them until they now have a large amount of full shares at prices in some instances 25 to 100 points above the average purchasing prices.

Other houses are doing such a large business that they have had to take on dozens of new employees, enlarge their offices and obtain computing machines to keep tabs on sales and the trading position. In many instances houses are weeks behind on deliveries.

THE COUNTING OF SECURITIES

NEW YORK—Now that the vast army of 72,000 stockholders are waiting for the Pennsylvania directors to get the annual report in shape, they will be interested no doubt to learn that a most tedious job is the counting and checking up of the company's securities.

Every year, the board of directors appoints six of its members as a committee, the chairman of the finance committee usually acting as head. This committee waits upon the treasurer at the vaults containing the securities and that official has a subordinate bring forth the stocks and bonds of one corporation at a time. Each is counted and returned to the vault. For the 1910 year \$288,293,934 in stock and \$58,314,244 in bonds, a total of \$346,608,178 was counted.

For 1911, the amount probably exceeded \$350,000,000. It takes the committee one whole day, starting at 8:30 a. m. and finishing some time after 4 p. m. to make the count.

OSCEOLA MINING COMPANY REPORT

The annual report of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1911, is issued. Income account compares with previous year as follows:

	1911	1910
Pounds cop. produced	17,470,124	19,345,566
Price received, cents	12 1/2	13
Receipts from copper	\$2,351,275	\$2,514,583
Int. and other income	30,067	42,282
Div. Lake Sup. Smelt.	15,000	15,000
Total	\$2,376,342	\$2,571,865
Disbursements		
Mine expenses	\$1,421,067	\$1,355,797
Smelt. freight, etc.	194,773	190,543
New construction	90,965	90,965
Total expenses	\$1,706,805	\$1,637,305
Net profit	\$669,537	\$934,560
Dividends	57,450	750,230
Deficit	\$62,087	\$10,612
Previous surplus	1,840,095	1,851,220
Total surplus	\$1,837,908	\$1,840,608

*7.58%
Included in copper receipts is \$18,000 pounds of unsplit copper estimated at 14 cents at \$128.50.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice, O'Connor & Co., Boston.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen, Essex.
Columbus, O.—A. V. Holbrook, Tour Louisville, Ky.—J. W. West of Stucky, Quest & Co., U. S.
Montgomery, N. Y.—J. E. Egan, Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—Harry H. Harris, Essex.
New York—S. J. Golden, U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Eyle of Hayden Bros., Essex.
Portland, Ore.—H. Blum.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co., 125 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cahn Nickelsburg, Lenox.
Salem, Mass.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Ekan, Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. W. Bultman of Bultman Bros., Essex.
Leather Buyers
Auburn, N. Y.—W. A. McCarthy of Dunn, McCarthy & Co., Essex.
Fairbairn, Ind.—W. Schaff of Schaff & Prince Shoe Co., Essex.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engle of Little Falls Shoe Co., U. S.
Montreal, Can.—L. E. Gauthier of Louis Gauthier & Co., Essex.
New York—Alphonse Weil of A. Weil & Bro.
St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Wertheimer of Wertheimer & Swartz Shoe Co., Essex.

NEW FINANCING OF RAILROADS SINCE FIRST OF JANUARY

Total Amounts to Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Millions Thus Far, Bonds Comprising the Greater Part

ISSUES OF NOTES

Railroads of the country since the beginning of the current calendar year have announced an aggregate of \$252,000,000 of financing, of which the vast greater portion already has been actually sold. Of this total, \$62,000,000 has been in the form of notes (\$11,000,000 were equipment trusts), \$147,000,000 in form of bonds of various classes, and \$43,000,000 of stock issues.

New Haven sold its big \$30,000,000 block of one-year 4 per cent notes early in the year. Western Maryland, Northwestern, and Baltimore & Ohio each put out \$10,000,000, the last named being equipment trust notes, as were also the \$1,000,000 Central Vermont 5s. Sale locally of \$1,000,000 Hamden railroad notes completes the list of this class of railroad financing since Jan. 1.

Rock Island in January made the break in long time financing the first in 20 months, by the sale of \$20,000,000 of 5 per cent debenture bonds. More recently Atchafalaya with \$18,000,000 mortgage bonds and Northwestern with \$15,000,000 have contributed to the high grade investment offerings. Norfolk & Western has offered \$14,000,000 convertibles to stockholders at par, and Kansas City, Mexico & Orient in the one circular announces the offering of \$10,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust 5s to stockholders at par and the lasting opposition of its president to the methods of the security trust. Wabash sold its first securities under court management, receiving 100% for \$10,000,000 5 per cent receivers' certificates to run 18 months.

Northwestern system has been the prominent road in financing of late. In addition to the \$15,000,000 bonds and the \$10,000,000 notes mentioned above, its subsidiary, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha, has sold \$5,000,000 5 per cent debentures, and Milwaukee, Peoria & St. Louis has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000 to construct a new line. This last, of course, is in the family, Northwestern itself advancing the funds.

New York Central is in the throes of the financing of the New York & Harlem purchase. Permission has been granted for the road to issue \$35,000,000 4 per cent debentures. An offer has been made to Harlem stockholders of \$175 for their shares, par \$50, payable either in cash or these debentures at 92. If all choose to take the bonds it would necessitate \$38,000,000 par value. To aid in the acquisition of this road, thus, \$5,000,000 3 1/2 per cent bonds have also been authorized.

St. Louis Southwestern has sold \$7,500,000 bonds under its new \$10,000,000 mortgage, and to go north of the border line Canadian Northern has placed in London a similar amount of terminal bonds. A rather unusual offering was that of \$2,000,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton bonds with coupons guaranteed by Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.

Among the smaller issues are the sale by Soo of \$1,500,000 first consolidated, \$s, guaranteed by Canadian Pacific, authorization of a \$1,000,000 bond issue by Boston & Albany and application by International & Great Northern for permission to issue \$1,000,000 worth of bonds annually for three years.

In addition to the insignificant increase in capital stock by the Northwestern subsidiary, up to date in the current year, Virginian railway has voted to issue \$2,000,000 preferred capital stock, and Lackawanna has issued \$12,000,000 stock on most favorable terms to shareholders.

This budget of \$252,000,000 of capital obligations, \$259,500,000 including Canadian Northern's, looms large in view of the dearth of railroad financing in the last half of 1911. Further issues may be expected before long by other Gould properties.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEW STOCK

NEW YORK—Preferred stockholders of General Chemical Company at close of business March 1 are offered right to subscribe to \$1,250,000 preferred stock to extent of 10 per cent of their holdings, respectively.

Payments of subscription will be required in four installments as follows: First installment 25 per cent, payable at time of subscription April 1; second, July 1; third, Oct. 1, and final Jan. 2, 1913.

Subscriptions will not be received for less than one full share, and where any right to subscribe results in fractions of shares separate warrants will be issued for such fractional interests which can be used only in connection with other similar fractional warrants, the whole aggregating one or more full shares and to the extent of only full shares.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3, Telephone 2, Steel 2, 2 1/2 and 3 per cent.

\$1,170,000 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 5% GOLD BONDS

Principal and Interest payable in New York City.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

MATURITIES
\$10,000 July 1914
33,000 Annually, July 1916 to July 1938
23,000 Annually, July 1939 to July 1954
8,000 July 1955

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1911) \$545,000,000
Total Debt, including this issue 21,055,100
Population (Census 1910) over 416,000

Total debt, LESS THAN 3 1/2% of the assessed valuation. Property owned by the City and County as transmitted to the State Comptroller totals \$34,433,890.

Legality of the issue approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thompson & Clay.

Having sold a large part of the loan we offer the unsold maturities, subject to sale or advance in price,

To Net 4.35 Per Cent

ADAMS & COMPANY

40 Wall Street NEW YORK 13 Congress Street BOSTON

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The highest price paid for zinc sulphide ore in the Joplin district during the past week was \$49 per ton, the base, per ton of 60 per cent zinc, ranging from \$43 to \$46.50. Zinc silicate, ore sold on a base of \$25 to \$27 per ton of 40 per cent zinc. The average

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CIVIL ESPIONAGE ON
FRENCH OFFICERS IS
ENDED BY MINISTER

M. Millerand Abolishes Plan
of Reports by Prefects on
the Political Views and
Character of Army Men

ABUSES WERE MANY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—General satisfaction has been expressed by the Parisian press over the latest decision of the minister of war, M. Millerand. He has issued a circular to all of the prefects of France abolishing the system of "fiches," which has so long been a source of friction between civil and military authorities.

The system consisted of bi-annual reports on the conduct of officers, and more particularly as regards their political opinions. These reports were drawn up by the various prefects and submitted to the minister of war, after first having passed through the ministry of the interior. The reason given for such supervision, which on the face of it seems semi-inquisitorial in character, was that many of the army officers were lacking in loyalty to the republican form of government, and that the new regime would enable the civil authorities to keep in closer touch with the army.

Introduced under the premiership of M. Combes, the system was designed to act as a check upon anti-republican or clerical influence in the army, but before long it developed into a regular system of espionage conducted by the civil authorities.

Whatever the theoretical value of such a system, its practice has been marked by many abuses. It has frequently been found that officers owed their advancement not to the excellence of their military service so much as to their political opinions, and honors have been withheld from others because certain officials were over zealous in serving party interests.

M. Millerand maintains the right of the government to institute inquiries with regard to the attitude of any particular officer, but if special reports are desired in any case authorization for them must be obtained from the minister of war.

The drawbacks of the system so greatly counterbalanced its advantages that only a few months ago M. Messimy, then the minister of war, issued a circular modifying the Combes circular of 1904. Instead of regular reports being sent on all officers in their departments, the prefects were only to keep an eye on those whose conduct of general attitude betrayed a lack of respect to the government.

M. Millerand's circular does away even with these modified reports. However it authorizes prefects to notify the minister of the interior of any cases not only among the military, but among civilians, where a proper attitude toward the republic is lacking. Then, if the minister considers further investigation necessary, he will advise the prefect in question. Only the minister has the right to order such special reports.

The mere fact that M. Millerand includes civilians in the same category as the military does away with the idea of a special supervision of the army officers by the civil authorities and so removes the cause for grievance among the officers.

SOUTH AFRICANS
TO ENTER GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. A.—At a meeting of the South African general Olympic committee held recently it was decided to send a team to compete at the forthcoming Olympic games, that the team should consist of athletes, tennis players and rifle shots, and that the number of members of the team should depend upon the amount of money subscribed for that purpose by the public. It is expected that 18 to 20 South Africans, of whom nine will be marksmen, will go.

CHARLES DICKENS IS TOPIC
BEFORE THE AUTHORS CLUB

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Authors Club celebrated the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens by giving a dinner at which Sir Walter Raleigh presided.

The life of Charles Dickens, he said, seemed to divide itself into two parts, first before he was a success, when his life was full of gaiety, light and joy, and the second, that part which followed his wonderful success as an author, when, as it were, he found himself the owner of an estate under which a gold mine existed.

From that time the life of Dickens made the most melancholy reading in the world. When he had completed his books he wandered about England and America lecturing, and the gold mine, as it so often does, enslaved the man. This enslavement was only true to nature. Let no one imagine, he said, that they would not be enslaved in a like manner under

CHINESE MANIFESTO
SEEKS COOPERATION
OF FOREIGN NATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—The manifesto issued at the beginning of the year by the leaders of the provisional republican government in China is a remarkable document. It is written in classic English and sets forth very clearly and convincingly the reasons which induced the Chinese to take up arms against the Manchu dynasty and seek a more enlightened form of government.

It explains that "the substitution of a republic for the monarchical form of government is not the fruit of a transient passion. It is the natural outcome of a long-cherished desire for broad-based freedom, making for permanent contentment and uninterrupted advancement. It is the formal declaration of the Chinese nation.

The manifesto then proceeds to recite the grievances which the Chinese suffered under the Manchu rule, how that the Manchus closed the land to the outer world and plunged the Chinese people into a state of benighted mentality, how that the Manchus created privileges and monopolies and erected about themselves barriers of exclusion in national custom and personal conduct, how that they levied irregular taxes, restricted foreign trade to treaty ports, obstructed internal commerce by the like embargoes, retarded the creation of industrial enterprises, denied a regular system of impartial justice, connived at official corruption, and rejected all reasonable demands for better government.

"To remedy these evils," continues the manifesto, "and render possible the entrance of China to the family of nations we have fought and formed our government, and lest our good intentions should be misunderstood we now publicly and unreservedly declare the following to be our intention."

The manifesto then indicates that all treaties, all foreign loans or indemnities, all concessions granted to foreign nations, made, entered into or incurred before the revolution will be acknowledged, but all loans and concessions made during the revolution will be repudiated, while all persons and property of any foreign nation within the jurisdiction of the republic will be respected and protected. The manifesto adds that it will be their aim to build upon a stable and enduring foundation a national structure compatible with the potentialities of their long-neglected country.

The government promises to remodel the laws, revise the civil, criminal and commercial codes, reform the finances, abolish restrictions to trade and insure religious toleration. The manifesto concludes:

"It is our earnest hope that the foreign nations who have been steadfast in sympathy will bind more firmly the bonds of friendship, that they will bear in patience with us the period of trial confronting us in our reconstructive work, and that they will aid us in the consummation of the far-reaching plans which we are now about to undertake, and which they have so long and so vainly been urging upon the people of this, our country."

BRITISH HONDURAS
TRADE ANALYZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to returns just issued with regard to the trade of British Honduras for 1910, imports from the United Kingdom in that year formed 21 per cent of the total imports, as against 26 per cent in 1908. Imports from the United States in 1910 amounted to 44 per cent of the total imports, as against 51 per cent in 1906.

Of the total exports 14 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 70 per cent to the United States in 1910, as compared with 16 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. Some idea of the extent to which British Honduras has favored the nearer country can be gained when it is stated that in 1896 over 48 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom and less than 30 per cent to the United States.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BELFAST SPEECH
LEAVES VITAL DETAILS UNKNOWN

Troops in Belfast standing ready to assist police in holding back crowds

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—Mr. Churchill's speech has been delivered, and peace for the present again reigns in Ulster. It was a wonderful occasion, an occasion which could probably scarcely be repeated anywhere else in the empire; the meeting, separated as it were by a street, of the stern, defiant Orangery and the joyful, light-hearted Green.

Mr. Churchill had scarcely landed at Larne before he discovered the temper of his welcome. A dense crowd of Unionists surrounded the landing place, while from the docks to Belfast the line was decorated with Orange placards with the legend, "No Home Rule." Deep as were the groans which had announced this landing, they were nothing compared to the volume of disapprobation which met him when he issued from the station in Belfast. The streets of the Unionist quarter were densely packed, and it was with some difficulty that he at length reached his hotel, through crowds of shipwreck hands and volleys of boos and groans.

Belfast Closely Watched

In a way Belfast was like a city under martial law. Hundreds of police were mingled with the crowd in the streets, while a small army of soldiers, 4000 in number, were hidden in various parts of it.

In the early morning, the streets were fairly clear, and the procession of riveters, which marched through the Unionist quarter with drums and fifes, carrying an effigy of the first lord of the admiralty, had an easy passage. As, however, the time for the meeting approached, the crowd grew denser and denser, until just before one o'clock the streets round the hotel were packed with some 10,000 men, who, if they had desired, could at any moment have overpowered the police.

It was just before 1 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Churchill emerged from the hotel amidst a thunder of groans and hisses. No matter what anybody may think of Mr. Churchill as a politician, his courage is beyond dispute. He faced the situation with a smile and seemed rather to enjoy it than otherwise. The pressure round the motor car was so great that for a moment it was in danger of being overturned, but the police gradually forced the crowd back and the procession started at a walking pace.

Progress Hard

It was with the greatest difficulty that the way could be cleared through the streets of the Unionist quarter. Shankill road had turned out to a man and effigies of the home rule leaders decorated the streets through which Mr. Churchill passed. Gradually, as the nationalist quarter was approached, the pressure slackened. The car was able to increase its pace and a minute or two later it passed the boundary to find a change as sudden and complete as it would be possible to imagine.

It was the opportunity of Falls road

this time. The groaning had given place to cheering and the effigies of the home rulers to effigies of the Unionist leaders. As the ground was approached the pressure on the carriage again reduced its pace, until finally it passed the cordon of troops which cut off the approaches to the football ground and passing the field where the dismounted dragoons were standing by their horses, drew up at the door of the enclosure.

Excitement Intense

It was a scene of intense excitement which opened before Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, as they stood side by side on the platform. The four or five thousand people in the great marquee were cheering and shouting and throwing their hats into the air and it was some time before Mr. Churchill could begin.

His speech was undoubtedly worthy of the great and, so far as it went, gave the greatest satisfaction to those who listened to it. If it failed to convey any very definite idea of what the bill will be, it at all events gave indications which set many points at rest. Until, however, the whole bill is printed and can be examined it is impossible to form any decided opinion.

Some points Mr. Churchill made clear. The English contribution to the Irish exchequer will be given in the form of old age pensions and land purchase. The financial control of the new House is to be a real control, but exactly how that control will affect the question of customs and excise was not revealed. There will be a veto on rash legislation, with religious safeguards, but what the machinery for this is actually to be has not yet been properly explained. The control of the defenses of the country is to remain in the hands of the imperial Parliament, and, finally, the representation of the Irish members at Westminster is to be reduced.

Details in Suspense

The prophets of both parties have been able to show that this is exactly what they said, a fact which is the greatest proof that Mr. Churchill did not tell them what is actually going to happen. He did not tell them this for one excellent reason among others, and that reason is that the cabinet has not yet itself decided upon the details and upon the details the ultimate verdict must depend.

For instance, the whole question of Irish representation at Westminster hinges on the question as to whether there is to be an in and out clause or not, and if there is to be an in and out clause, what the limitations of this clause are to be. Until this is known, any criticism of this part of the scheme is impossible. It is just the same with regard to the financial proposals; until it is known how the control of the customs and excise is to be vested, the phrase, "real control of the country's finances by an Irish Parliament," amounts to very little.

The vital incident in the great meeting was not Mr. Churchill's speech, but the support of Mr. Redmond, and here

again the element of uncertainty intervenes. Mr. Redmond's complete acceptance of Mr. Churchill's speech, and his deliberate agreement to the guarantees, looked at first sight as if he had burned his boats, as if he had taken a stand for the bill in the most public way in the world, in defiance of anything that the convention might afterwards decide.

Mr. Redmond Cautious

Mr. Redmond, however, confined his benediction not to the bill but to Mr. Churchill's speech. His Rubicon still lies before him, and he may yet turn back on the bank.

"The home rule bill of the government will pass the House of Commons this session and will be rejected by the Lords." So an Irishman, intimately acquainted with political conditions and strongly in favor of home rule, declared to a member of the staff of this paper a few days ago. "But," he continued, "before another session has passed the Catholic forces opposed to home rule will have found a way to prevent its ultimate appearance on the statute book, as they did that of Mr. Asquith's earlier bill with respect to local self-government."

That is the question which people whose minds are detached from party politics are asking themselves today. Mr. Churchill has spoken in Belfast, Shankill road has groaned and Falls road has cheered. The orange and the green have had a day after their own hearts and reporters have described the scene in accordance with the political requirements of the organs they represent.

Those, however, who are able to substitute something of statesmanship for party politics and who understand Ulster, discount picturesque descriptions, written with all the certainty bred of 24 hours' stay in an hotel. The home rule question has not been settled by the exuberance of Shankill road or Falls road. The home rule question is the legacy of causes which have their roots twined round centuries and the answer will not come through a party decision, either one way or the other.

TRANSVAAL GOLD
OUTPUT RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. A.—The Transvaal gold output for the year 1911 is 8,237,723 ozs., value £34,991,020, being an increase of 703,880 ozs., value £2,979,883 over the output for 1910, and constituting a record.

Transvaal gold dividends for 1911 amount to £8,022,961, diamonds £300,000, coal £250,002, tin £103,250; total £8,736,813.

UNIONISTS ENJOY GOLF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Arthur Balfour and Bonar Law, the late and the present leaders of the opposition, spent their holiday at Cannes and were partners in a game of golf.

ONE*HALF WHALING OPERATIONS OF
WORLD DONE BY FLEETS OF NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Within the last decade the whaling industry has been flourishing in some of the smaller towns in Norway, Sandefjord, Larvik, and Tonsberg, lying in the southern part of the country, are amongst those which have organized quite a number of whaling companies. It is a remarkable fact that the capital for these undertakings comes chiefly from the small Norwegian towns with about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Norwegians have been more or less interested in the whaling industry for ages. In earlier times most of the fishing took place along the northern coast of their own country and the coast of Spitzbergen, Ireland and Greenland. The most prominent name in the history of Norwegian whaling is that of Svend Foyn, sailor and shipowner of Tonsberg. About 40 years ago he introduced a special build of powerful steam-

boats, about 40 feet long, which have been in use ever since. This was, however, not the only way in which he furthered the whaling business.

Of late years the Norwegian fishing places have not yielded very good returns, and at present whaling is prohibited along the coast of Norway. Norwegian companies are, therefore, directing their operations to many distant parts of the globe and are to be found on the coast of Africa, south of the equator, off some of the islands south-east of South America, off the Kerguelen islands on the west coast of America and in distant Alaska.

Companies are generally formed with a capital of from 500,000 to 1,500,000 kroner (\$140,000 to \$400,000). A company whose capital amounts to 800,000 kroner will generally equip an expedition consisting of two whaling boats and a large steamer as a transport ship,

for carrying the oil and other whaling products.

The companies usually obtain a license for whaling from the government of the country along the coast of which they intend to operate. They build stations along the shore and keep the ships near at hand. The Sandefjord and Tonsberg workshops main business is the building and equipping of vessels for whaling expeditions.

The building of the small whaling boats is also a specialty of Norwegian workshops, while foreign whaling companies often have their ships built and equipped in Norway.

It is estimated that a capital of about 30,000,000 kroner is at present interested in whaling companies in Norway, and it is a fact that one half of the whaling of the world is done by Norwegian companies. Norwegians are also largely engaged by other companies and work in their vessels.

SUCCESSOR TO FIFE EARLDOM
IN IRISH PEERAGE DOUBTFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A curious situation has arisen over the succession to the titles held by the late Duke of Fife. Every one is well aware of the fact that by a special provision of the letters patent of 1900, the Princess Alexandra of Fife becomes the Duchess of Fife and Countess Macduff, in her own right.

The Fife earldom in the Irish peerage, however, created in 1795, takes a different course and descends upon the claimant, who is now in Australia. If he is able to formally make good his claim of descent from the first Earl of Fife, he will succeed to the titles of Viscount Macduff and Earl Fife.

The curious fact is that the viscounty and earldom are in the peerage of Ireland, and that not an acre of property goes with them. This means that another delinquent title will be added to those that already exist. The young Duchess of Fife is, in fact, her father's successor in both land and titles.

At present there appears to be some doubt, both as to the name and services of the claimant to the Irish earldom.

The name is given both as Jekeyl Chambers Duff and Jekyl Chambers Duff. Mr. Duff is, it is said, the son of Col. George Duff of the East India service, and great-grandson of the Hon. George Duff, deputy sheriff of Elgin.

He is described both as an ex-officer of the Indian police and as an Australian police, and his residences are almost as numerous as if he were the Duke of Fife himself. As, however, a correspondent of the Daily Mail seems to have just interviewed him at St. Kilda, Melbourne, it may be taken for granted that he is at present living there.

This correspondent declares that he served in the Indian police, and then moved to Warrnambool, Victoria, from whence he again migrated to Melbourne. His sons, he explains, served in the Boer war. For himself, he seems to have been unconcerned over a title which consists of a name and nothing else, and being found playing chess, declared with the imperturbability of Diogenes on a famous occasion, that he would be obliged if his visitor would cease bothering him, and permit him to get on with his game.

BRITISH PEOPLE WOULD HAIL
GERMAN AMITY, SAYS BISHOP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When the Bishop of Winchester spoke at the diocesan conference lately he said that to the declaration which is so often made in times of difficulty between nations that "war is practically inevitable" the people of Great Britain should be ready with the reply, "it is morally impossible." Need the people sit merely passive and silent while governments and ministers conduct negotiations which involve the country in the unimaginable catastrophe of war? They knew that while wars were made

on incidents it was not really the incident which decided the war but the temper of the nations concerned and their relations generally to each other. These between two great powers such as England and Germany ought to be of such a cordial character as to make it impossible to use the dreadful arbitrament of war.

English people had not been aware of how close these nations had been to fighting last September. They were told that even friendly Germans believed that England desired to fight their country, while the head and heart of England revoted against such a thing entirely.

This nation, he said, found its main delight in its entente with France, for the principal reason that it was an entente, and not because it was a piece of international policy. The heart of the people would go out to meet the prospect of an entente with Germany with the greatest possible joy.

"SILENT KNIGHTS" TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Five "Silent Knights" made a journey from London to Brighton and back, noiselessly and apparently in excellent time. The start was made from outside the London offices of the Daimler Company in Marylebone lane.

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HE who prays to God ought to address Him as if He were present; for He is everywhere, in every place. . . . seek Him not therefore on the earth or in heaven or elsewhere—seek for Him in your own hearts; do as did the prophet who says, "I will hear what God the Lord will speak." In prayer, a man may be attending to the words and this is a thing of a wholly material nature; he may be attending to the sense of the words, and this is rather study than prayer; and lastly his whole thought may be directed to God, and this alone is true prayer. It is unnecessary to be considering either sentences or language—the thought must be elevated above self, and must be wholly absorbed in the thought of God.—Savonarola.

FRENCH VIEW OF BERNARD SHAW

A LECTURE was delivered recently in London on "Bernard Shaw as Viewed in France," to the members of the Bedford Park Literary and Philosophical Society by Dr. L. N. Chate of the University of Bordeaux. The lecturer said that although the name of Bernard Shaw was in a popular sense all but unknown in France, less known than it was in America, Austria or Russia, his work had been examined with great thoroughness. Last winter no fewer than four Shaw courses were given to university audiences, yet it was only six years since the first searching article, thoughtful and moderate, on Shaw appeared in a French review.

The man who had written and spoken on Shaw was M. Hamel, the only critic who, like his subject, was a socialist. As a philosopher Shaw had been compared to Darwin, Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer, but the two names invariably brought forward with his in France were Ibsen and Nietzsche. One critic who compared Shaw with Nietzsche received this letter from Mrs. Shaw: "Mr. Shaw says he thinks you over-

Horses Like Open Bridle

Writing in the Team Owners Review some one says: A horse should never be worked in a closed bridle. Please notice the next time you are on the street how many horses you will see with open bridles that are fat and sleek and perfectly happy. I have broken a great many pulling horses by putting open bridles on them. If you have a horse that pulls too much, or is frightened, put on an open bridle and see how differently he acts. Soon the confidence which you have in him will increase his value more than one half.

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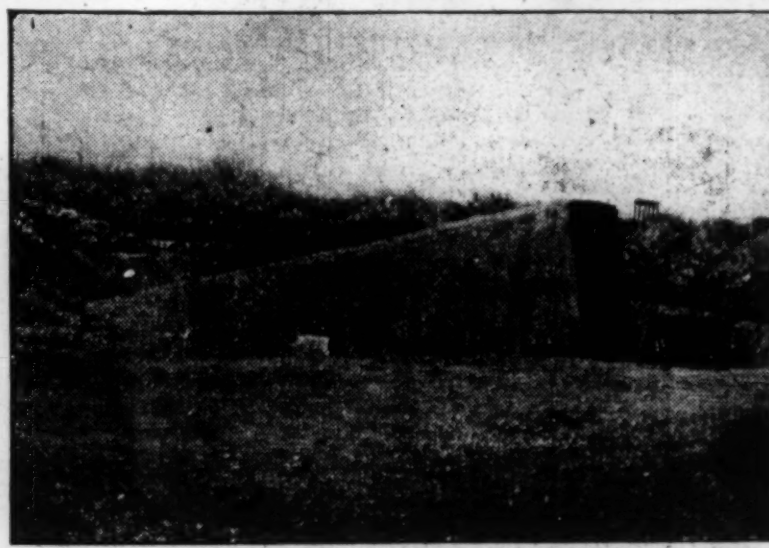
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STONES OF TITANIC PROPORTIONS

IN THE western wall of the great temple of Baalbek in Syria are three blocks of stone of titanic proportions. They are probably the largest stones ever used in any building and the problem is still unsolved as to the methods used in conveying them from the quarries and of placing them in position. The quarries from which these blocks were undoubtedly cut can be seen about half a mile to the southwest of the temple. The three stones lie horizontally and form part of the outer wall of the building. They are not on the lowest part of the masonry, but are 23 feet above the first row of stones. Each stone is over 60 feet long, 13 feet high and 10 feet thick. They have numerous square holes carefully chiseled out, which it is presumed were intended for the insertion of levers.

But the most wonderful block of all still lies in the quarries, for something must have occurred to stop the work of separating it completely from the rock, and the great stone has lain there for centuries awaiting completion. The photograph gives an idea of its size, but perhaps the fact that a full cricket pitch could be marked out on its face will convey still further something tangible of its vast proportions.

This stone is 70 feet long, 14 feet high and 13 feet wide, its estimated weight



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
GIGANTIC BLOCK PARTIALLY QUARRIED NEAR BAALBEK, SYRIA

being 1000 tons. The three sides and part of the fourth have been beautifully chiseled, and are smooth and even. One wonders where the gigantic block was intended to be placed. The great temples of Baal and Baachus were completed, as was also the beautiful little circular structure known as the temple of Venus.

Perhaps some ambitious Roman Emperor aspired to build a rival monument which should eclipse all previous efforts. So far no clue to the problem has been discovered, and the stone remains an unsolved riddle. It would seem as if the builders of those days admitted no limitations, and overcame all difficulties.

"PEACE, BE STILL"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE difference between true Christianity and the belief of life in matter has been made manifest in all ages through the power of right thinking to control every conceivable form of physical disorder. David must have understood the divine law of universal Love to a great extent when he sang, "O God of our salvation; who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are afar off upon the sea. . . . Which stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumult of the people."

Jesus, who was a profound student of the Hebrew Scriptures, seems to have made a special point of proving through his works the truth of the Old Testament predictions. Not only did he fulfill all that the prophets had foretold concerning the Messiah but he even verified the inspired utterances of those seers of

old who had spoken authoritatively concerning God's promises to mankind in general. When Jesus commenced to apply his spiritual understanding of the law of divine Love to the needs of humanity he found just what Mrs. Eddy has since discovered to be true, namely, that "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." In other words, that "it feels, hears and sees its own thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 86).

On one occasion after a long day of teaching and healing Jesus and his disciples were together in several little ships crossing over the sea of Galilee. When night settled down there arose a great storm of wind and the waves running high soon flooded the ship in which Jesus was, so that it was ready to sink. Jesus, who all this time had been peacefully sleeping in the stern, was at length awakened by his disciples with the reproachful words, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Jesus made no apologies and offered no explanations, but quietly arose and rebuked the wind and said unto the sea, "Peace, be still." Immediately there was a great calm and he then said, "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?"

This remarkable demonstration of divine power is but one of many concrete examples of Jesus' complete confidence in the power of divine Mind to destroy any condition of physical disorder. He seems to have thoroughly understood that all outer conditions are subject to the inner thoughts of mankind. In fact his whole life and work was one consistent example of unshaken faith in the presence and power of divine Love to meet every need of suffering humanity.

It is said that John Wesley was once crossing the English channel when a storm of great violence arose so that the passengers were thrown into a state of great consternation, and even the captain and crew were afraid that the ship could not weather the storm. Going between decks Wesley saw a company of foreigners who were apparently free from any sense of fear or danger. They were singing hymns of praise and encouraging all around them with words of comfort and assurance.

This story, illustrating as it does the profound influence of practical Christianity, but tends to emphasize the far greater power that is now being exercised by a still clearer and more complete revelation of Scientific Christianity.

Mrs. Eddy has given to the world a demonstrable rule for overcoming fear and all of the ills that flesh is heir to. It only remains for humanity to study the Principle of the rule and practise it faithfully. Those who have experienced the proof of the healing and saving power of the divine Mind over the false claims of sin and sickness, and have caught some of the spirit of primitive Christianity, can say with the Hebrew poet, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Through her unselfish labor of love for mankind, Mrs. Eddy has brought back to our remembrance not only the words but also the very spirit of the Galilean Teacher. She writes, "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! . . . This sweet assurance," she declares, "is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307).

Exotic and Native Trees

During the discussion over the use of exotic and presumably therefore perishable trees in the New York parks an interesting list was published in the Times of trees that are really exotic—not native to America—which have however thrived amazingly and become the best of citizens. They include: Salisburia adiantifolia (maidenhair tree), Acer platanoides (Norway maple), Tilia argentea (silver linden), Fagus sylvatica (European beech), Fagus sylvatica atropurpurea (European purple beech), Pseudolarix kaempferi (Chinese larch), etc. What native species or varieties, asks a correspondent, can beat those glorious trees, either for hardiness, beauty or fitness?

No doubt our native trees like Quercus rubra (red oak), Quercus palustris (pin oak), Acer saccharum (sugar maple), Fagus ferruginea (American beech), Liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum), Taxodium distichum (bald cypress), etc., are all excellent trees, and they also are found scattered all over the parks, in a far larger quantity than exotic trees.

Love? Yes, unceasingly.
Ever increasingly.
Friends' burdens bearing.
Their sorrow sharing.
Their happiness making.
For pattern taking
The One above,
Who is Love
—The Congregationalist.

How to Beautify Tone

Three things are necessary for the production of beautiful tone, namely, imagination to conceive it, sensitive mechanism to produce it, and an acute ear to judge whether the effect produced is what one intended it to be. Too little attention is usually paid to quality of tone production in the early stages of piano study. Even in the most strictly technical exercises, beauty of sound should be striven for, and the training of the ear should be as careful as the training of the muscles. If you have a tone that is naturally small, be satisfied to build it up gradually, and never at the expense of beauty. Above all, let the ear constantly guide and criticize the work of the fingers.—Ernest Hutcheson.

Books That Children Like

The education committee of the Boston county council in arranging the elementary school book prize list for the year, present a statement which shows that the most favored books last year proved to be: "Andersen's Fairy Tales," "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown's School Days," "Grimm's Wonderful Tales," "Little Women," "Tanglewood Tales," "Grimm's Fairy Tales," "Tales from Shakespeare" (Lamb), "Old Curiosity Shop," "Little Duke," "Westward Ho!," "Water Babies," "Coral Island," "Heroes," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Twin Pickles" (E. Campbell), "Iranhoe."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Some Sailor Words

There are many interesting things about a sailing vessel or sail boat which amuse city children very much when they first have an opportunity to go out on the bay or lake and learn the names of the various things. One of the sailor's words which surprises a landsman is sheet. Now everybody has heard of a sheet—of white cloth or a sheet of water; but on board a boat we find that a sheet is the rope attached to the sail. Perhaps this use comes from the use of the word sheet for sail.

Landsfolk are often puzzled, too, by the words for the right and left side of a ship or boat. Starboard has nothing to do with stars. It means the right side of the vessel and comes from the same word as steer, which meant first of all a rudder or paddle, and board, meaning side. The meaning of larboard is not certain. Some people think that it came from a word meaning load, hinting that it was the left side, the side on which the cargo was taken into the ship, if there was no special reason for choosing either right or left. But this is perhaps mere fancy. Nowadays people have got into the way of saying port instead of larboard, be-

cause the word larboard is so easily confused with starboard when orders are shouted from a distance. Port, then, means the left side of the ship or boat as one stands facing the prow or forward part. The United States navy requires the use of the word port.

At night the lights on the vessel mark the sides, so that one catching sight knows at once whether the ship is going away or approaching. A green light is carried on the starboard or right side, a red light on the left.

Sea Gulls Raid Baker's Cart

So tame and so modern are the sea gulls of London today that, having learned by experience that bread is food, good for men and birds alike, they descended in an army on a baker's cart laden with loaves and tried to carry off the contents. It was an amusing sight to see them following the bread cart as the man in charge went his rounds. Finding that the hard crust resisted all their efforts they finally returned to the river and sought their food in a more natural way.

Picture Puzzle



What measured distance?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Bait.

ALL the beauty of language and all the eloquence of human speech have less power to win people to the Kingdom than the daily life of a godly man or woman, however humble. The test of religion by which men judge it, as they have a right to do, is the effect it has upon the lives of those who profess to have accepted it. Are they any better than people who make no professions of religion at all? An earnest Christian is a better man because he is a Christian and his life shows it. His life helps to win others. We are all shamed in our selfish, sinful lives by the unselfish, righteous lives of those who are led by the spirit of the Master. We are influenced for good by their example. We influence others and are judged by our daily lives.—Rolfé Cobleigh.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WRITING of the uses of music in the public school systems of the United States Osbourne McConathy says in the Musician that if asked to state, in a sentence, his conception of the function of music study in the public schools, he should answer that the primary purpose of the study is to develop a widespread, intelligent appreciation of good music. The same idea may be expressed by saying that the chief purpose of public school music is to make of us a musical nation.

He goes on: In the complex life of today, the welfare of our country demands that her citizens shall have broader interests than the daily grind

of wage earning. Modern labor conditions not only regulate the working hours, but are also creating hours of leisure. The problem of making a living, with all its complexity, is no more pressing of solution than is the equally difficult problem of the profitable employment of our hours of leisure.

Furthermore the writer finds that wrong-doing is not the product of hours of labor, but is rather the result of mis-spent leisure. In no small measure, therefore, the safety of the state, as well as the peace and happiness of its citizens, requires that some systematically planned opportunity for elevating recreation be provided for the unemployed time.

Of the many forms of diversion, there is none which makes the same universal appeal as music. Even today nearly every one spends some time each week in listening to music of one kind or another. The great function of public school instruction should be so to raise the standard of musical taste among our people that there shall be a general demand for music that is elevating and refining. The public school is but one of many agencies in our country now seeking to develop the higher appreciation of good music, but the power of the public school to this end is greater than all the others combined.

One of Dr. Johnson's ingredients of happiness was, "A little less time than you want." That means always to have so many things you want to see, to have, and to do, that no day is quite long enough for all you think you would like to get done before you go to bed.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Rembrandt Artist of Light

Our millionaires find various methods of spending money, and Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, in making himself the purchaser of all great Rembrandts which go upon the market, has hit upon a method which is not the worst. It means something to the United States to have pictures from the geniuses of art. Books are reproduced and go to every quarter of the globe. Shakespeare can be at once in London, in Winnipeg, in Melbourne, in New Orleans, but "The Mill" can exist completely in but one spot. Mr. Widener's choice of a favorite artist is felicitous, says Colliers. Not without reason has Rembrandt been classed with Leonardo. Different as they are in technique, they both express in mysterious ways their superiority.

Rembrandt, solitary, strange and inarticulate in his life, never told, like Leonardo, of the almost hopeless struggle to get his ideas woven into his paint, as an exhalation from the external objects he portrayed, but we realize from the work itself how intense that struggle was—how original, how personal, how unassisted. Lights and shadows, as everybody knows, were the devices he used to lend to an object its "double life"—the life it has in nature and that which comes to it from a communicated emotion." So speaks Fromentin, most brilliant of all writers on the technique of art, when he undertakes to tell us what is revealed by Rembrandt "when he accosts with his dark lantern the world of the marvelous, of conscience, and the ideal, where he has no master in the art of painting because he has no equal in the art of picturing the invisible." His countryman Hals painted better the visible world; the greatest of all, Velasquez, painted both; but in conveying the light of thought, no painter, unless it be Leonardo, is quite a rival of the lonely dreamer who studied out the magic that may be found in light.

Interesting Literary Case

Thirty years ago, when Anatole France was a comparatively obscure young literary struggler, Lemerre commissioned him to write a history of France, and paid him a small sum on the delivery of the manuscript. For some reason the work was thrust into a safe and apparently forgotten, to come to light last year with a vastly augmented value in view of the distinguished position its author had won in contemporary French letters. The discovery was quickly followed by an announcement that the work was to be issued in book form. Anatole France protested that he had written another history of France, that his ideas and style had greatly changed, and that the proposed publication would be injurious to his reputation. M. Lemerre ignoring the protest, the author appealed to the courts. In granting the injunction the court held that a publisher after purchasing a manuscript could not keep it unpublished as long as he wished and bring it out after the writer had made a name for himself. The publisher was ordered to return the manuscript and the contract of 30 years before was declared null and void. Bookman.

Fig-Growing in Texas

Texas is pleased at the prospect of becoming the chief fig-growing state in the Union. The Gulf coast near Algon, between Houston and Galveston, has been found peculiarly suited to this valuable crop and the one obstacle, the occasional sharp frosts, has been disposed of by the production of a fig tree which will stand zero, says the Indianapolis News. For the greater part of the year the conditions are perfect, and the black beam has been found favorable to the growth of figs of fine quality.

What you rejoice in, that you love, and what you love, that you are like.—Henry Van Dyke.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 21, 1912

Tomorrow, Feb. 22, will be officially observed in the United States as Washington's Birthday, and all editions of the Monitor will be omitted.

Washington the Exemplar

REVOLUTIONISTS in China during the last stages of the successful fight against the Manchus, have drawn inspiration from both Washington and Napoleon. Lincoln has not been a model for the new Asiatic democracy as much as might have been expected, reasoning a priori. Why Washington has served as an exemplar is obvious. The choice of Napoleon is not so clear; but presumably his record of havoc with dynasties and his military genius have made their appeal to a race bent on dethroning alien rulers and for the first time arming in a wholesale way to conserve national well-being.

The years come and go without marked diminution or increase of American feeling toward the great Virginian. The fame of Lincoln increases perceptibly with each intimate revelation of his official family life, such as is found in the recently published diary of Gideon Welles; but Washington is so far in the past and has been so definitely placed by previous generations that there seems to be little or naught for present or future countrymen of his to do but to look upon him as a fixed quantity, subject to no new ratings and appraisals. Nevertheless, one bold New Englander, a descendant of John Adams, one of Washington's friends and co-laborers in founding the nation, during the past year has ventured to challenge the revolutionary commander's reputation as a strategist. According to Charles Francis Adams, Washington and the Americans won quite as much through the stupidity and incompetency of the British generals as by their own prowess and skill.

Even were this shown to be true, Americans would still have reason to admire Washington the revolutionary leader, as well as Washington the founder of a republic. He had moral problems, within and without, to solve while leading the colonists, and he met them in a way that always will leave him unique among nation-makers. Prior to his career, state-makers had been tainted with some degree of self-interest, ambition and lust for power. But office always sought him, not he the office. He emphasized his social duties and not his private rights. He was not a genius in statecraft like Hamilton, his aide, whose fame waxes as time goes on. Washington lacked prophetic vision, hence prescribed for his country permanent isolation from world-politics. But a more stable, prudent, sagacious and patient leader no land ever had, a man with qualities that made him a vast moral asset to the cause of independence and later to the confederated states in their experiments with home rule. His was a type of manhood that could hardly have been bred elsewhere than in a society of men accustomed to live as did the country gentlemen of England and the southern colonies; and one reason of the great hero's remoteness now is because the feudal environment and setting which so much determined his personality are not knowable in practical life today.

Substitute Tariff Board

WHEN the proposal of Representative Peters of Massachusetts to substitute a board of statistics for the existing but expiring tariff board is carefully examined, it will probably be found that those who favor further revision of the tariff on the basis of expert information will have little to complain of. It is understood that the bill which Representative Peters has introduced with the purpose of carrying out the views of the Democratic majority of the United States Congress in relation to this matter, has the sanction of the party leaders. The new board is to be made responsible to Congress rather than to the President, and in this particular it is certain to meet with the silent, if not the open, approval of many on the Republican side who are properly jealous of the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government. President Taft was supported in his claim that the tariff board should report to the executive mainly by reason of the stubborn refusal of the House to go outside of the ways and means committee in seeking information on which tariff schedules might be based.

The very fact that the Democrats are willing to create a board of statistics must be accepted as a concession to the popular demand for another and a better method than that followed up to a recent date of proceeding with tariff legislation. President Taft, in his insistence upon a tariff board, stood unquestionably as the mouth-piece of this demand. The tariff board as created under his recommendation may soon go out of existence, but if the Peters bill becomes law it will practically reappear under another name. The necessity for expert information is admitted by the Democrats in approving of this measure.

It is quite proper that the House shall retain control of the board, by whatever name it may be called. As Representative Peters explains, the House assigns the framing of tariff legislation to the committee on ways and means. It is the function of the House to deal with all matters relating to the revenues, and the tariff is something over which the popular branch of the legislature must be granted primary authority. The ways and means committee is an agency of the House designed to assist in the intelligent and expeditious transaction of its business. It must report its findings, or measures based upon its findings. It may be the better plan to have members of the proposed board appointed by the chairman of the ways and means committee. The public is not so much concerned here as it will be in the results. There is an unmistakable demand for a non-political tariff, for a tariff that will at least aim to be just to all interests, and there is a widespread conviction that such a tariff can be made possible only by looking to sources of information very different from those drawn upon in the past. It will matter little what the machinery or the processes may be, or whether the agency for the collection of the desired information shall be called a tariff board or a board of statistics. The main point is that it shall be competent and that the information it collects shall be wisely and honestly used.

WHEN Röntgen, Arrhenius, Madame Curie, Mommsen, Bjornson, Kipling, Roosevelt, Eucken, Maeterlinck and a score of other eminent Europeans and Americans had the Nobel prize dropped into their laps they did not question the origin of the fund from which the award came. If Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, out of his prosperity following successful control of the manufacture of his invention, wished to provide for their being honored and enriched, why look a gift horse in the mouth? Similar indifference to any incongruity between origin and use of wealth is shown by the willingness of advocates of peace and of international arbitration to allow the movement to be underwritten by Mr. Carnegie, much of whose fortune came from sale of plants equipped to make armor.

No doubt this same indifference to origins will be shown in Delaware and surrounding states, where Col. T. C. DuPont of Wilmington intends to spend a fortune made in manufacture of powder and explosives in building for the people fine highways for traffic. Here is a form of social stewardship and civic patriotism in which Colonel DuPont seems likely to establish some American precedents. Men and women of large wealth in the United States have been wont to invest most of their surplus cash, set apart for community ends, in religious or educational institutions. They have done this on a scale never approached elsewhere in the world. Last year the benefactions in sums of over \$10,000 amounted to \$150,000,000 plus. As the habit grows upon Americans of wealth they are being led to seek out new modes of expression and new forms of service, and Colonel DuPont's is manifestly one of the most sensible in its aim and likely to be among the most enduring in its results.

For, of all sections of the country, the region south of Mason and Dixon's line most needs the educational influence that would be supplied by a splendid system of highways in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Delaware once was conspicuous for her statesmen and political leaders, her Bayards and Saulsburies. Then followed an era symbolized too well by Addicks. If the DuPonts will use some of their vast wealth, derived from favorable contracts with the United States government, to give the state primacy in the Union in possession of highways, pikes, roads and paths, they will do well. For highway construction, by nation and by state, is to go on during this century, it seems, in a way not dreamed of before pressure from makers and users of motor cars had to be reckoned with. A people restless, eager for travel, seeking for more economic distribution of goods, will have better roads than now exist.

Chilean Higher Education

THERE is something about South American university teaching which differentiates it markedly from what is presented in either North American or European institutions of the higher order. It is not that the curriculum in a school like that of the University of Chile, for instance, is less varied than elsewhere, but in view of the medieval forms of education that prevailed so long in all Latin-American countries, and in consideration of the fact that when the transition came the Spanish language still remained the medium for expression, the later period of learning had to be a sort of blending between the traditional and the prospective. In other words, while anticipating something beyond what the most advanced institutions of the kind in the United States or Germany cared to anticipate, the University of Chile, to keep this before the thought as a typical example, has certain features that are tributary to long-standing conventions.

This blending process, so to speak, is shown to its very best advantage in the law department of the national university at Santiago. As in other Spanish-American countries, the technical study of law embraces full courses in political and social science. It requires five years for a student to graduate. But as a matter of fact, 50 per cent of the graduates do not become attorneys, but devote themselves to teaching, to journalism, to public administration and to politics. And here is revealed one reason why almost every Latin-American in the diplomatic service carries the LL. D. degree.

The desire for this legal training is one of the conspicuous features of modern learning in South America. The matriculation at the law school of the University of Chile is very uniform. Every year about 500 students are enrolled. The effect is noticed at Washington, at London, at Paris, at Berlin, at St. Petersburg, wherever Chile is represented by some leading citizen who places Dr. before his name.

South America has to adjust itself to modern conditions with a rapidity demanded by the hour. But there is a strong clinging to the old order of things where linguistics, literature and general learning are concerned. In the legal domain, as much as elsewhere, a thorough knowledge of conditions that went before is requisite. It may be a considerable time before the traditional will cease to influence the newer order of teaching in the southern regions.

A TAX was imposed on the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, a corporation doing business in Oregon, through the operation of the initiative and referendum law in that state. The imposition of this tax in this manner was held to be unconstitutional by the corporation concerned. The ground was taken that procedure by the initiative and referendum process was in violation of the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government in the several states. In due course the matter reached the supreme court of the United States, and that body, following the rulings of Chief Justice Taney and Chief Justice Fuller, in causes founded on practically similar premises, pronounces the contention raised one rather for political than judicial settlement.

Chief Justice White, who announced the decision, takes occasion to dwell somewhat upon a "singular misapprehension" that has existed on both sides of the case with reference to the distinction existing between the legislative and judicial branches of the government. It is the duty of the legislative branch of Congress to determine the political questions involved. This may be done by either house when a state presumed to have departed from the republican form of government seeks the admission of its representatives to the national legislature, the judicial authority reserving the right, and exercising the "ever-present duty" of upholding the applicable pro-

Powder and Highways

visions of the constitution as to each and every exercise of governmental power.

In the present case the defendant corporation, it appears, raised no question as to the authority of the state to impose a license tax upon it in some way. It did not attack the tax as a tax, but the state as a state. It called upon the supreme court to decide whether the state which imposed the tax in a manner objectionable to the corporation had a right to exist. Only the Congress of the United States is competent to pass upon a matter of this kind.

In the despatches much weight is given to the fact that if the supreme court had sustained the contention of the corporation, that the state of Oregon acted unconstitutionally in enforcing a law made through the referendum process, the initiative and referendum provisions in Missouri, California, Arkansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Utah, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine and Arizona would have all become invalid. This, of course, is a point of great importance, but it sinks into insignificance as compared with the insistence of the supreme court upon drawing the line which defines not only the relationship between the judiciary and the legislative branches of the government, but the relationship between federal authority and the state. The decision may be regarded as a reaffirmation of the principle of state sovereignty in its best sense. Oregon, so far as the highest tribunal in the land is concerned, is granted the right to adopt and enforce the rule of the initiative and referendum. Congress may at any time pass upon the political questions involved, or may create political questions affecting the initiative and referendum by the enactment of new laws. When this time comes, we have the assurance the supreme court will observe its "ever present duty," and subject the exercise of governmental power to scrutiny, and, when necessary, to correction.

Boston Charter Revision

THERE is no demand for alteration of the charter of Boston which the Legislature need take long to weigh, whether the ends sought or the persons seeking them be put in the balance. The present organic law of the city was not the creation of politicians, and hence it is not liked by them. It was not thought out and drafted in a day, and because it was not it deserves to be thoroughly tested before it is altered in any fundamental respect. When proved defects appear, recognized as such by genuine and not spurious friends of reform, then it will be time to think of change.

For some reasons it is regrettable that leading citizens are now forced to visit Beacon Hill to speak in favor of the charter. On the other hand, the chance thus offered them to give widest publicity to their friendly opinions is of much value in educating the electorate and holding it loyal to the civic ideals that are conserved by the present system of concentrated executive responsibility, limited legislative board and watchful supervision by a finance commission appointed by the Governor and above control by politicians.

Boston has phases of its future development that make far more insistent claim for legislators' consideration than charter tinkering. "Let well enough alone" is just now a first-rate working philosophy for Boston civic reformers and politicians.

A CHINESE student is said to be the first graduate of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, but whether he will be given an opportunity of showing Missouri what he has learned about the newspaper business is unknown. He ought to have a chance to handle the coming campaign in a five-column weekly at least.

It is hardly necessary to say that if there are to be any ocean-to-ocean aeroplane trips this year they should be started earlier than last year so as to avoid lapping over on the spring of 1913.

It is a Philadelphian this time who has discovered how to live comfortably on \$1 a week, and as he is not being encouraged to tell his story it may not, perhaps, spread any farther.

OUR readers will remember that it has been proposed to introduce into the national legislative procedure some system like that of Great Britain and Germany with their "budgets," that is, roughly speaking, the system whereby at stated times the official at the head of a nation's financial department presents an expense and income statement calculated, among other things, upon what he reckons to be the needs of government for the next ensuing twelve months. The plan has undoubtedly worked well in those countries and seems to be in accordance with ordinary prudence in affairs; it seems to be part of the ordered plan on which an enormous financial system must be worked and has at first sight the recommendation of being practical. It has, however, remained conspicuous by its absence in the United States, and whether it will ever be introduced is matter of surmise.

But a budget is at once a political and a financial instrument, in the sense that being announced by the spokesman of a party it must be more open to party criticism and party praise than an ordinary financial estimate, and must, moreover, from its eminently public character, have a vast effect on the investing public. This can be appreciated when we see a great newspaper, in discussing the recent speech of the chancellor of the exchequer in the City, saying "that the disappearance of the traditional popularity of consols is very directly due to budgets and to the principles involved for their justification." This statement contains an expression of opinion with which we do not here associate ourselves, but it contains as well an inference drawn from great experience that is plainly to be regarded with attention. In other words, as a government proclaims its policy with regard to the expenditure of money and the use of resources, so will investors form their judgment before buying the obligations of that government. The recent agitation in the United States on the subject of government support of credit and of greater stability to be insured it, together with the tentative legislation that has been proposed, if considered in connection with the opinion of the English authority that we quote and, in fact, with what is the common knowledge of any student of politics, shows in a singularly clear way that nations no more than individuals can afford any financial schemes that will lightly affect credit, as sensitive a thing, perhaps, as any that are subject to the rumors of men and their opinions. After all, the collective individual citizens of a country are that country, and financial experiments on behalf of part of them are national financial risks to all of them.

Decision in the Oregon Case